AN

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

GUIDE TO SCARBROUGH

AND ITS

ENVIRONS.

——" *At length (God preſerve us!)*
" *I'm bilious I find,——and the women are nervous;*
" *——But the people ſay here, be whatever your caſe,*
" *You are ſure to get well, if you come to this place;*
" *——A place, where they tell you that water alone,*
" *Can cure all diſtempers, that ever were known.*

ANSTIE,"

YORK:

Printed by W. Blanchard, for James Schofield, bookſeller, in Scarbrough; and ſold by Mr. Richardſon, under the Royal-Exchange, London; Meſſ. Todd, Frobiſher, and Spence, York; Meſſ. Bell and Millſon, Hull; Mr. Sanderſon, Doncaſter; Mr Smith, Leeds; Mr. Edwards, Halifax; Mr. Hargrove, Harrogate; [redacted], Whitby; and Mr. Sagg, bookſeller, in Malton.

(PRICE *THREE SHILLINGS.*)

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO HIS GRACE

CHARLES Duke of RUTLAND,

LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND,

RECORDER of SCARBROUGH, &c. &c.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HUMBLY beſeech your Grace to accept an offering of the moſt perfect reſpect;—and, what is more;—the moſt cordial eſteem, from a diſintereſted inhabitant of Scarbrough!

To your very noble father;—and to the infinitely honourable conduct your Grace adopted on his deceaſe, this place is under obligations beyond the power of even ingratitude to paſs over, or time obliterate from our recollection. And to the preſumption of laying ſo very trifling an offering as this, at your Grace's feet, any other apology would be inadequate, but that the name of SCARBROUGH, *and its* PATRON, BENEFACTOR, *and* HEREDITARY FRIEND, *may not be ſeparated in the eyes of the public;——a public who have ſeen you,* MY LORD DUKE, *voluntarily ſacrifice ſuch enormous ſums;*

(thouſands of which in this place,) to a high ſenſe of True Honor; Filial Affection; and the moſt Perfect Honeſty of Heart.

While your Grace holds the ſilken reins of a ſiſter kingdom, with ſo much real dignity;— and a CONDESCENSION, *which renders that dignity* AMIABLE; *we cannot but ſurvey, with avidity and delight, the various acknowledgments of public and unanimous approbation, tendered to our* PATRON!——*Truſting that our knowledge of your princely diſpoſition, and conduct, will be yet more fully expreſſed, and permanently diſtinguiſhed, by that renowned people, who, like us, may every day perceive freſh cauſe to acknowledge their particular benefits, as well as occaſion to approve of your public adminiſtration.*

I humbly beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's very devoted,

And moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES SCHOFIELD.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM EARL OF TYRCONNEL,

AND TO

GEORGE OSBALDESTON, ESQ.

THE VERY WORTHY AND ESTIMABLE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT

FOR THE

BURROUGH OF SCARBROUGH,

A

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THAT TOWN,

TOGETHER WITH

SOME OF ITS ENVIRONS,

IS,

IN TOKEN OF MOST PARTICULAR RESPECT,

HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR VERY DUTIFUL

AND

MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JAMES SCHOFIELD.

ADVERTISEMENT to the READER.

THE first attempt to collect, and bring forward such a production, from ſcanty as well as miſcellaneous authorities, will ever be found liable both to difficulties, and inaccuracy. As it was thrown together, in a ſpace of time unavoidably too limitted, and amidſt numerous avocations; it ſtands, therefore, in need of every apology.

We are neceſſarily indebted for divers paſſages, to the remarks, and obſervations, of other writers. But our endeavour has been, to ſelect ſuch as we apprehended might beſt conduce to elucidate our ſubject, or entertain the Reader. And, we truſt, that in point of variety, or information,——(perhaps original matter alſo,)—the SCARBROUGH GUIDE *has not much to ſuffer, by a compariſon with pamphlets of ſimilar import.*

Since it will be acknowledged, neither eaſy, nor altogether expedient, to adopt a work of this nature, ſolely to the ideas of any one particular claſs; we indulge a hope, that the more poliſhed Readers, will overlook, with good-natured allowance, articles calcu-

lated

lated for thoſe of a knowledge leſs extenſive, or a taſte leſs refined. And we muſt rely on their candour and benignity, for a favourable acceptance of the trifle, which is hereby devoted to them, and to the public!

The authentic anecdotes we have obtained from ſeveral very reſpectable perſons, we embrace this occaſion, moſt thankfully to acknowledge. And we ſhall deem ourſelves eſſentially obliged, by the correction of any miſtake, as well as the favour of ſuch addition, or improvement, as may render a ſubſequent edition more compleat. Whatever further information may be addreſſed to James Schofield, bookſeller in Scarbrough, will be attended to with the utmoſt reſpect, and acknowledgement.

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ERRATA.

Page 5, line 28, for *Hotham*, read *Thompſon*.
Page 44, line 4, for *one*, read *fire*.
Page 44, line 18, for *ribbonds*, read *ribands*.
Page 48, line 32, for *cauſe*, read *cauſes*.
Page 72, line 5 and 6, read *the king's*.
Page 87, in the note for *fire*, read *ſeize*.
Page 89, line 24, for 1730, read 1746.
Page 90, laſt line, for *the ſpace*, read *near the ſpace*.
Page 119, line 9, for *Mr.* read *Dr.*
Page 125, laſt line but one, for *et*, read *el*.
Page 135, line 22, for *deſolation*, read *diſſolution*.
Page 156, line 28, for *maritime*, read *naval*.

A GUIDE

TO

SCARBROUGH, &c.

SCARBROUGH, has long been diſtinguiſhed as one of the moſt antient and reſpectable ſea-bathing places in Great-Britain. The fame of its Medicinal Spring, is eſtabliſhed by the experience of many years; and the particular healthfulneſs of its air, can hardly, in this climate, be exceeded.

HITHER, not only the ailing and infirm, but the gay, the opulent, and juvenile, have delighted to repair, and hold their feſtive ſummer reſidence.

"*Thick and numberleſs*" is the reſpectable liſt of thoſe, whoſe debilitated frames have been indebted to the joint influence of its waters, ſociety, air, and ſituation; and who have profeſſed their obligations, (under Providence) for reſtored health, to

" The reſiſtleſs charm
" Of Scarbrough altogether!"

YET, ſtrange to tell! it has not yet received the acknowledgment of a deſcription, or the aſſiſtance of any GUIDE and DIRECTORY, for ſuch ſtrangers as may honor it by their future viſits.

THE following attempt, is therefore reſpectfully offered, in ſome meaſure, to ſupply that deficiency; ſatisfy the earlieſt curioſity of the traveller; and convey whatever requiſite information can be obtained.

IN purſuit of ſuch deſign, poſſibly it may not be unacceptable to attend the *Spawers*,* (by that appellation are the company at Scarbro' uſually diſtinguiſhed) from their approach, to a comfortable eſtabliſhment in their lodgings: And, when afterwards inclined to vary the ſcene, by exploring our neighbouring rides, villages, natural hiſtory, or antiquities—to aſſiſt there alſo, with the beſt account of them we can collect.

PERMIT us then, like the TOUTERS of other public places, to meet the ſtranger at ſome diſtance; reſpectfully congratulating; and, while we expreſs our ſatisfaction, humbly proffer our beſt ſervices.

MALTON, with its pleaſant, commodious, and indeed excellent inn, the TALBOT, we wiſh to conſider

* By contraction *Spaws*.

conſider as the firſt ſcene of this our homage,—and where we expect to be aſked the queſtions, naturally occurring, on a progreſs from thence to Scarbrough.

The diſtance is 22 meaſured miles; the firſt ſtage, either Yedingham Bridge Inn, which is 9 miles; or Snainton Inn, which is 12 miles, and conſequently only 10 miles from Scarbrough.

By contriving the journey ſo as to ſleep at Malton, the arrival here will be at a convenient hour, for arranging a variety of neceſſary departments, and give the travellers time to be pleaſantly ſettled, quite at their eaſe, the firſt evening.

The road, except a very little ſpace of ſandy ſoil, which is almoſt, if not now altogether, covered by the turnpike-way, may for the firſt ſtage, be called particularly good.

The firſt hamlet you paſs through, on croſſing Malton Bridge, is Norton; when on the plain above it, one mile to the left, appears Old Malton, where there is a celebrated Grammar-ſchool. Its healthy and commodious ſituation, and the particular advantage of a good maſter, whoſe claſſical abilities, and chearful manners, make his pupils happy in the purſuit of their improvements, are recommendations, that will always fill the Rev. Mr. Johnſon's ſchool, with the ſons of the reſpectable, and judicious.

THE chief proprietor of Malton, and the greater part of its environs, is the truly noble and eſtimable Earl Fitzwilliam, who inherited this among the other vaſt domains of the late Marquis of Rockingham; and who, to accommodate travellers of faſhion, as well as the town and neighbouring gentry, purchaſed the late Sir William Strickland's hunting-ſeat there, and eſtabliſhed it as an inn. The celebrated Mr. Powell firſt occupied it, who, by his civility, attention, and excellent management, ſoon obtained for himſelf, and the Talbot-Inn, the firſt of reputations in that line.

MR. Benj. Harker, bred up under him, ſucceeds in conducting the houſe, and to that well-merited eſteem, obtained by the good conduct of his friend, and predeceſſor.

RILLINGTON village, is the next you paſs; its church and ſteeple are happily ſituated for terminating a handſome viſta, to be beſt ſeen, when you come from Malton hither, by looking back, exactly where the road bends off from Scampſton pine grove, towards Yedingham.

THE park, ornamented ground, and the ſplendid manſion which you now approach, and paſs by, received moſt of its improvements from the finiſhed taſte, good ſenſe, and munificence of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. whoſe family ſeat it is: Not but conſiderable acknowledgments are due to the planter, of that very noble and delightful

lightful grove of pine trees, which enliven the plain, adorn both the houſe and the neighbouring country; forming a conſpicuous and grand object for many miles around.

THE difficulty of rendering ſo dead, and untractable a plain, beautiful, has been here gradually ſurmounted; and if you remark how flat and hungry a level Scampſton-Houſe is built on, it will be allowed, there are not many inland places in the kingdom, ſo ſituated, whoſe improvements have ſuch an agreeable effect on the paſſenger.

YEDINGHAM-BRIDGE, the uſual ſtage from Malton, affords, beſides relays of horſes, genuine and good wine with the other uſual refreſhments, tendered with exceeding civility.

TRAVELLING on towards Scarbrough from thence, a ſmall but very neat kind of building is ſeen, about two miles on the left hand, riſing above a church and ſcattered cottages, in the front of a little amphitheatre of plantations, which decorate the hill whereon it ſtands. The hill appears as if opened only for the accommodation of the houſe, and its diminutive but elegant offices, and fringe of plantation, whoſe back ground, is a handſome grove of ſtately trees.

THIS little ſeat was built for the amuſement of one of the Hotham family, and the reception of a fair lady; whoſe unwonted ear being ſoon pall'd

by the twice told tale of the lark, the linnet, and the thruſh, ſhe preferred the buſy hum, and tumultuous gratifications of a metropolis, deſerting her friend in his retirement; "*Late loca queſtibus implens!*"

Its preſent poſſeſſor is Sir Charles Thompſon, Bart. not more diſtinguiſhed by his ample poſſeſſions, than for the moſt perfect politeneſs, humanity, and condeſcenſion.

The hint of this building, is taken from a beautiful Roman villa; but the ſcale of it has ſo ſuffered by contracting, that the firſt idea, with many, on a near approach, is that of Gulliver's travelling-houſe, juſt dropped by the eagle, who had miſtaken it for a large ſhell fiſh.

Nothing ſeems particularly ſtriking on the road towards Snainton, except that the road degenerates into roughneſs, and the remarkable effect of the ſtream, flowing along the road ſide. This, like the one conducted by the great Sir Francis Drake, to Plymouth town, has ſtrongly the appearance of running its courſe *up hill!* and with the more attention you ſurvey it, the more it has the appearance of really ſo doing.

The next village of Snainton, 10 miles from Scarbrough, exhibits nothing to detain your progreſs. Immediately on paſſing through it, an agreeable view of improved cultivation, and more extended fields preſents itſelf, which continues for a conſiderable ſpace. The long range of

of mountainous hills, which bounds the wide valley on the right for many a mile, bears the general name of *Wold*, and is much eſteemed and reſorted to by ſportſmen, for hunting, courſing, and ſhooting. Its extent in width, as well as length, is very conſiderable: It is ſaid there are buſtards on it, as on the Wiltſhire downs (which it faintly reſembles). In ſpring and autumn dotterels frequent theſe hills; and in the winter, many wildgeeſe. The hares bred thereon, are reported to be the ſwifteſt and ſtrongeſt known.

THOUGH little appears to call attention on the left hand, as you proceed, yet every riſing ground affords a pleaſing view of the valley on the right; —illuſive in its apparent fertility,—as, except in dry ſeaſons, the mooriſh and hungry earth, ill repays the toil of the huſbandman.

THE ſteeple, and village of Brompton, by which the road alſo leads, adorns the landſcape: The manſion-houſe adjoining to the road, on the right as you deſcend the hill of Brompton village, is the family reſidence of Sir George Cayley, an antient and venerable baronet, to whom the community is indebted for the long and uſeful attentions of a magiſtrate; as well as for ſeveral ſons, diſtinguiſhably employed in the navy, the church, and the beneficial ſcience of agriculture, on an enlarged ſcale.

IMMEDIATELY when riſing the hill next Brompton, the proſpect is greatly improved, not only

by neat huſbandry, but the undilated hillocks which croſs from North to South, in front of the road, whoſe ſummits are adorned by a handſome chain of evergreens, in circular plantations, that form part of the ornamented ground, belonging to Wykeham Abbey. Among theſe is a boundary fence, or plantation of firs, judiciouſly interſperſed with beech, oak, and other foreſt trees; through which an elegant gateway on the right hand, leads from the public road (amidſt groups of pine trees, ſet out in noble clumps, that have a delighful effect,) to Wykeham-Abbey houſe, the ſeat of Richard Langley, Eſq; late high-ſheriff of the county.

Every ſtep you now advance, until you reach Seamer-Moor, marks the trace of opulence, taſte, or good huſbandry; the general effects of reſidence on their eſtates, by gentlemen of ample poſſeſſions, and liberal ideas.

Wykeham Abbey, was anciently the ſite of a monaſtery for Benedictine nuns, to whoſe foundation belonged alſo the church of St. Hellena, now in ruins, but obſervable as you enter Wykeham village, on the left-hand: Its tower ſhews the remains of a good proportion, and the veſtige of a ſpire.

Of the ancient Abbey itſelf, there are no other remains than part of its North end wall, which forms the South ſide of the incloſure, round Wykeham church-yard. The manſion-houſe is newly

newly rebuilt, in a good taſte, with attention as well to handſome, (we might add magnificent) proportions, as domeſtic convenience, by the preſent liberal poſſeſſor, on his return from his travels. The ſeveral particularly thriving clumps of fir trees, ſo well diſpoſed about the park, or ornamented ground, leading to Wykeham Abbey, are hardly enough ſeen from the public road; but they afford a delightful improvement to every view around, marking the taſte, as well as diſtinguiſhing the reſidence of their cultivator.

Passing on, Hutton Buſhell, which is the next village to the left, crowns the adjoining eminence; little of it appears from the turnpike-way, except the church-tower, and a glimpſe of the manor-houſe—However, every object around it, ſeems to bear a ſmile and chearfulneſs of aſpect; as if good humoured condeſcention and benevolence, were communicable to inanimate things, and they had derived from their eſteemed proprietors, the obliging and happy ſcience—*of diffuſing univerſal ſatisfaction!*

Ayton village. Its handſome bridge of four Roman arches, and the chapel, near the road, are the laſt amuſing objects which may be noticed: For, as you leave the pleaſant fields and village of Hutton Buſhell, the view gradually degenerates. A ruin, of ſome antiquity, is ſeen on paſſing Ayton-Bridge, which was formerly a manſion-houſe belonging to the *Evers'* family, once proprietors of this diſtrict.

From Ayton to Scarbrough, is five miles; a hungry niggard ſoil juſt here, denies nouriſhment to the ſtarvling hedge-rows of ragged, miſerable thorns, for ſo long a ſpace, that the diſappointed huſbandman, is at laſt forced to protect his ſlender crops, by the road-ſide, with dry ſtone walls.

Approach to Scarbrough.

The approaches to ſea ports, are ſeldom particularly beautiful; the eye here ceaſes for a while to be feaſted, and the chief ſatisfaction uſually reſults, from finding one's ſelf ſo near the journey's end!

As views and different proſpects, with their diſtance from the "*deſired port*," are what the traveller here ſeeks on his progreſs towards it, we have the more particularly enumerated ſuch as occur, in paſſing from Malton, to Scarbrough.

Here often (but moſt frequently in ſummer) a vapour, ariſing from the ſea, condenſes, and obſcures by a thick foggy kind of cloud, every thing around. Sad, gloomy, and alarming is ſuch an aſpect, at ſuch a ſeaſon, to the earlier apprehenſion of the infirm viſitor, and thoſe of tender health.—But nothing pernicious is to be feared;—the common precautions of a great-coat and a handkerchief, inſure ſafety from every danger.

Sea fogs, are noxious only to the maturing of wall-fruit, which they do indeed prejudice, by intercepting

intercepting the ſun. Voyagers of credit, obſerve their mariners return from a ſummer ſtation on the fiſhing banks, and iſland of Newfoundland, with health, and ſtrength uncommonly vigorous. And in thoſe regions, the immenſe, and almoſt conſtant ſea fogs, are ſuch, as a ſtranger to them, could with difficulty believe to exiſt. But one, and a much more forcible argument, why it may be preſumed theſe ſea fogs are not *very* rapidly deſtructive, is, that the inhabitants of Scarbrough, frequently live to the age of an hundred!

MANY obſerve (as well on their return, as on the firſt viſit to this place,) a ſenſible difference in the air, ſoon after paſſing Hutton Buſhell; this is moſt diſtinguiſhable in the hot months, when our atmoſphere is rendered temperate and pleaſant, by the ſalubrious influence of the ſea; which not only protects this diſtrict from oppreſſive and relaxing heats, but alſo from the baleful effects of thunder ſtorms: Theſe rarely viſit Scarbrough, and when they do, prove harmleſs; being rapidly attracted by the ocean, where they ſoon ſpend all their alarming, and tremendous fury.

THE ſurly, tedious, lingering, dull aſcent you have now to drag up, may be reaſonably expected to reward the impatient traveller, with a view of the long wiſh'd-for Scarbrough from its ſummit: Far otherwiſe is the event; a momentary glimpſe alone is afforded him of the ſea to the right-hand, on the crown of the hill; when the road

road ſuddenly turns, and leading downwards, a mortifying ſcreen riſes, and interrupts all other view, than of an improved valley, with the villages of Throſſenby, and Newby, gradually appearing; this ſcene by degrees expands, unfolding ſtill more and more beautifully, till a noble expanſe of ſea, beams on the ſight, like the opening of the morning! The proud coaſt, beautifully irregular, lifts its rugged maſs of hills——

" To bar her dreadful flowings o'er!——
" Thou watry vaſt,
" Thro' nature's wide,
" Is nought deſcry'd,
" So rich in pleaſure or ſurpriſe!
" When all ſerene,
" How ſweet the ſcene!
" How dreadful, when the billows roar!
DR. YOUNG."

Paſſing fleets, or ſtraggling ſhips, diſſeminated along the immenſe level, enliven the proſpect, and delight the eye, while ſmall craft, like the " *Buoy* " *almoſt too ſmall for ſight*," are buſied to ſupply the earlieſt wants of the traveller, and accommodate his table, with the choiceſt produce of the ocean.

HERE alſo your approach begins to unvail the modeſt ſuburbs of the town, and thoſe venerable ruins of its once formidable Caſtle. Few towns ſo conſiderable, open upon the curious eye of the ſtranger more gradually, or more ſatisfactorily. Some bright and lively looking houſe-tops appear, with a noble wind-mill in front; and for a back ground, the Caſtle-hill, its antient tower,

tower, and romantic line of circumvallation, form a ſtriking and uncommonly pleaſing group. As the road winds on, it is beautiful to trace all the varieties of appearance, which the wind-mill, and buildings of Walſgrave wear, between the hillocks, which form a fore-ground to that or other openings, directing the eye between them, to the magnificent ſurface of the great deep.

HERE, at an unengaged hour, the judicious in landſcape, will find many a ſketch of detach'd ſcenery, worthy of Gainſbrough's charming art, or Sandby's light and flowing pencil.

PASSING Walſgrave, Scarbrough more diſtinctly ariſes to the ſight. Along the road, juſt entering to the town, are a few private buildings, erected for the convenience or amuſement of their reſpective proprietors—but nearly adjoining to the town-gate, ſtands the Bull-Inn; and oppoſite, the *induſtrious* and *ingenious Bean's* univerſal garden; who ſupplies every fruit or flower, or green, that either our natural, or artificial climate, can here bring to perfection.

ANTIENTLY, the road to the Temple of Fame and Honour, was thro' that of Virtue; while here the approach to health, pleaſure, and delight, is under the Arch of Miſery; and, we truſt, Repentance! For the gateway you paſs, leading into the town, is the corporation gaol or priſon! Kept by a fair and portly *Wardenneſs*, who wields the tremendous key, but whoſe great humanity ſoftens

ſoftens, like an *Akerman*, the afflictions of the unfortunate and wretched, committed to her charge. Stop with me, (ſhe fain would ſay) one moment, O ſtranger, as you paſs underneath this gate, and conſider its uſe, and its oft gloomy inhabitants! With how different an eye, and heart, muſt they ſurvey your opulence and ſplendor, from that with which *you* behold theſe expanding ſcenes!——The folly of profuſe expence, the madneſs of diſcontent, and the errors of a vicious life; ſometimes, indeed, unavoidable misfortunes have reduced them to become objects of juſtice,—of warning,—perhaps—of COMPASSION!

PASS we on from this houſe of mourning, to thoſe of more comfort and feſtivity. From the narrow gateway of this arch, and priſon, opens the great and handſome ſtreet of Newbrough, or, as it is here pronounced, *Newbruff*, which is a handſome and conſiderable broad ſtreet, widening as you advance, and affecting the traveller with an agreeable idea of comfort, opulence, and improvement. Its ground plat, on a gradual deſcent, is near a thouſand feet in length, and moſtly about fifty wide, with an excellent flagged foot-way, about nine feet broad, on each ſide. The houſes have a modern and chearful air, tho' not on a large ſcale; are chiefly built of brick; among them ſome neat looking, tho' narrow fronts are ſeen, faced or ornamented with ſquared ſtone; a very excellent wide foot-way on either ſide, moſt uſefully adorns the whole.

THE ſecond opening on the left, exhibits Queen-ſtreet, whoſe buildings, and dimenſion, would not diſcredit a metropolis. In both theſe are many commodious, and handſomely appointed lodging houſes, beſides private habitations. Two of the inns are here ſituated. The markets on Thurſdays and Saturdays; and the two fairs which are kept on Holy-Thurſday, and 22d November, are alſo chiefly held on this ſpot. To the right, about one hundred yards from the town gate, a narrow opening leads to Long-room-ſtreet, almoſt wholly deſtined to the uſe and accommodation of the company; in it are the two public rooms, Newſtead's, and Donner's; and ſeveral of the largeſt lodging-houſes in Scarbrough. Paſſing this, by a ſhort turning to the right, you arrive among the new buildings on the cliff; which from their airy ſituation, and fine view of the ſea, are held in much eſteem, and generally preferred to every other. They were built for the ſole purpoſe of lodging-houſes, either diviſible into ſeparate ranges of apartments, or the whole to be taken together; moſt of them are accordingly fitted with proper attention to the convenience of lodgers, and a ſuitable neatneſs. At which ſoever of theſe a ſtranger's carriage ſtops, the obſequious throng ſurrounds its doors; a droll mixture of countenances, all variouſly expreſſive of joy, as well as anxious hope, form an amuſing group.——And if the aſſurance of a *heart-felt welcome* conveys any gratification, it may be amply enjoyed by the ſtranger, on his arrival at Scarbrough. The aſſiduous croud of

various

various profeſſions, and as varied an appearance, all with equal and unequivocal ſincerity, congratulate the viſitor, and—the *viſited*.

THEIR ſervices are tendered with alacrity, and complaiſance; and you will in a moment be informed, where you may, with the utmoſt ſafety and convenience, bathe, or lodge; who are the beſt of all poſſible dreſſers of hair; where your horſes may banquet; and your table be covered with plenty and elegance,——or frugality, and neatneſs!

THERE are three modes of engaging lodgings uſually purſued——Securing a particular houſe, apartment, or ſituation, which may be preferred, by letter to the proprietor, or a friend. Others rather chooſe for themſelves, on the ſpot; and accordingly drive immediately to the ſituation they wiſh for; and if a board with *lodgings* written on it is affixed, alight, viſit, and treat for them.——Some, eſpecially ſuch as arrive towards the evening, find it eligible to make an inn their reſidence for the night; and next morning deliberately ſeek a more permanent abode, entirely adapted to their inclination and convenience.

THE ſituation of lodgings, may, for various reaſons, be differently preferred, according to the taſte or convenience of each viſitor; but in general, the prices are as at moſt other public places, ten ſhillings for a room per week—ſervants rooms at half price; towels and ſheets included, which,

which, as well as table-linen, &c. are waſhed at the expence of thoſe who uſe them——the kitchen, with all utenſils, both for cookery and the table, twenty ſhillings per week——ſervants hall, ten ſhillings ditto—a cook expects half-a-guinea a week.

FAMILIES who wiſh to have their table ſerved from the rooms, the coffee-houſe, or any of the inns, may be well and comfortably ſupplied, at a moderate rate; dinners from eighteen-pence per head, up to any price—in general, far above what might be expected; with reaſonable conſideration for the expence of providing them. The profit of thoſe, by whom they are ſupplied, apparently ariſes from the ſale of their wines only; and it may be remarked, that thro' the extraordinary nimbleneſs and care, of thoſe who convey dinners to the reſpective lodgings, the proviſions are always ſerved hot, and well.

THERE are ſome very few houſes, who have a boarding table to accommodate their lodgers—the prices of theſe are from fifteen ſhillings, to a guinea per week. Single gentlemen often eſtabliſh a temporary meſs at one of the inns, the coffee-houſe, or the long-rooms; where they are amply ſupplied with whatever proviſion the diſtrict affords; and may, beſides, have the ſatisfaction of being ſure they drink wholeſome and good wines, in general,—Oporto moſt particularly.

IN full ſeaſons, an ordinary is at times provided by moſt of the inns, and occaſionally at the

rooms.—As at Bath, Tunbridge, Brighthelmſtone, and Margate, &c. many families who reſort thither, chooſe to have their proviſion dreſſed at home; and ſome alſo amuſe themſelves by a ramble in the market, to ſelect what pleaſes beſt in its firſt appearance, as well as ſubſequent excellence;-neither here is this mode at all unuſual. For a more particular account of the market, and other neceſſary informations, reſpecting proviſions, conveyances, job horſes, poſt, and carriers, vide 1ſt and following pages of the appendix.

PREVIOUS to any uſe of the Spaw Waters, or even to bathing, it is both uſual, and indeed expedient, to conſult ſome gentleman in the medical line, even tho'——

"All they need do,
"Be to give you a gentle cathartic or two;
"Firſt get off the phlegm that adheres to the plicæ,
"Then throw in a med'cine, that's pretty and ſpicey!"

THE firſt in the reſpectable line of phyſicians, as well by age, as academical rank, and attendance at this place, is Dr. Muſhet, who uſually lodges at Charles Wright's, grocer, corner of Queen-ſtreet; next, Dr. Robert Knox, at Mr. Glaſs's, New-buildings; the third, Dr. Forſythe, at Mrs. Barton's, Fryer's entry.

THE gentlemen whoſe names follow, are both ſurgeons, and apothecaries, of approved abilities; and whoſe medicines, as well as ſkill, may be relied on: Meſſrs. Wilkinſon and ſon, Newbrough-ſtreet;

ſtreet; Meſſrs. Travis and Wilſon, Newbrough-ſtreet; Mr. Williford, Church-lane; Mr. Keld, corner of Long-room-ſtreet; Mr. Williamſon, Long-room-ſtreet, lateſurgeon of the Marlbrough; Mr. Crow, Merchant's-row; Mr. Ledſon, upper part of Newbrough-ſtreet.

BATHING.

THE Spaw, and the Sea, generally afford engagements which fill up the earlier part of each morning—as, to bathe, and drink the waters, are more frequently adviſed, before breakfaſt.

THE beautiful form of Scarbrough ſands, is firſt embelliſhed by the confuſed ſcattering of the bathing machines, diſperſed about it, (eſpecially in a full ſeaſon,) while the ſun ſlopes its early beams upon them, as they are trained to, and from the ſea—ſome apparently half immerged in the tide—others, juſt harneſſing to drag ſome new trembling ſhudderers forward, where they "*may waſh and be clean*," or dip, and (like Achilles) become,—except in *one* weak place,—invulnerable!

FROM the Cliff Parade Walk, and indeed every ſurrounding height, this buſy morning ſcene preſents an entertaining "*bird's eye view*," which is univerſally admired.

Of all the fine ſights (ſays Mr. Anſtie, on a ſimilar occaſion)

" I never expect to behold ſuch another;
" How the ladies ſet up their clacks,
" All the while an old woman was rubbing their backs;—
" O 'twas pritty to ſee them put on their flannels,
" And then take to the water, like ſo many ſpaniels;
" While Tabby—
" In ſpite of good company—poor little ſoul,
" Shook both her ears, like a mouſe in a bowl."

There are about twenty-ſix large, roomy, and commodious bathing machines, drawn out every morning on the ſands, for the ſervice of the company. They belong to three different proprietors, who uſually ſolicit ſtrangers on their earlieſt arrival, to employ their reſpective vehicles. Their names are, Fields, Hunter, and Laycock: Two women attend each lady who bathes, as guides; and one man, every gentleman who requires it: A lad attends with a horſe to draw the machine to, and from, the water; which is carried to any depth the bather pleaſes: the horſe is then taken off, and leaves the machine until you have finiſhed bathing; when, upon a proper ſignal, he returns and draws the machine back to its former ſtation.

The regular price for bathing, is one ſhilling each time for the machine; on ceaſing to bathe, about the proportion of ſuch another ſum as that amounts to, is uſually beſtowed on the guides, and lad, who conducts the machine, as a recompence for the uncomfortable, fatiguing, amphibious life they

they lead; and as a reward for their,——in general, very civil attentions.

S P A W.

THE Spaw houſe, which is generally an object for the earlieſt viſit, lays South by Eaſt from the terrace of the cliff, which fronts the new built houſes, and about 700 yards from it, a ſteep deſcent, whoſe winding path is rendered eaſy, by flights of ſteps, conducts you to the ſands; where the ſpaw appears fronting Eaſtward to the ſea, with a huge cliff riſing cloſe behind it; the top of which was 162 feet above high-water mark, until the unfortunate accident which happened in December 1737, when the ſtaith, or wharf, adjoining to the ſpaw houſe, and the whole ſurface whereon it ſtood, gave way in a manner too extraordinary not to be related, (exactly as tranſmitted to us) in its proper place. But it is now in a regular, and ſufficiently obſervable manner, effectually ſecured againſt the violence of ſtormy winter's waves, which,——more than once, have endangered its ſpring.

"THIS was found out, (ſays Dr. Wittie, anno "1667) about forty years ago, by one Mrs. Far-"row, a gentlewoman of good repute, who lived

" at Scarbrough: She walked ſometimes this " way, and obſerving the ſtones, by which this " water paſſed, to have received a ruſſet tincture, " and finding the water to have an acid taſte dif- " ferent from ordinary ſpring water, and diſcern- " ing it to receive a purple tincture from gall, " (being a diſcreet gentlewoman, and alſo phyſic- " ally addicted) ſhe thought it probable to have " ſome medicinal quality; and thereupon did " both try it herſelf, and perſwaded others alſo, " that were ſickly, to drink of it; finding that " it did both looſe the belly and alſo amend " the ſtomach, and cure ſome diſtempers; it be- " came the uſual phyſic of the inhabitants of " Scarbrough; and by degrees it came into uſe " and reputation, among thoſe of the Eaſt-riding " near adjoining; at length it became well known " to the citizens of York, and the gentry of the " county; yea, and to ſeveral perſons of quality, " who, upon the large recommendations of ſuch " as knew its operations, having made trial of it, " came above a *hundred miles* to drink of it, pre- " ferring it before all other waters they had for- " merly frequented; nay, ſays the Doctor, I have " met with ſeveral that have been at the Italian, " French, and German ſpaws, who prefer this for " its ſpeedy paſſage and innocent working, both " ways, before them all."

A traditionary account ſays, ſeveral of the neigh- bouring gentlemen, and others, who were loyaliſts, having aſſiſted in defending the caſtle of Scar- brough, againſt Sir John Meldrum, and the Par- liament

liament forces, ſuffered much by ſcurvy, from long confinement and unwholſome food; but on drinking the waters of this ſpring, were very ſhortly altogether recovered!

THE very general uſe, and wide extended fame of theſe waters, owed much to ſtrong recommendations from the great Dr. Mead; among whoſe patients of diſtinction, ſuch benefit was received, as to bring them into the fulleſt vogue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS paid here are 7s. 6d. for each perſon who drinks the water: 2s. 6d. of this goes to the women who ſerve the water; and 5s. is received by the corporation towards reimburſing their heavy expence in building, repairing, and ſupporting the ſpaw houſe, platform, and walk.

The SPAW WATER.

CHYMICAL experiments, made on theſe waters, with a view to inveſtigate the proportion of each mineral, or other ſalubrious principle they contain, have proved highly favourable to the reputation of Scarbrough ſpaw, in a comparative view, with other medicinal ſprings in England. It has, from analyſation, been demon-

ſtrated that they contain a much larger proportion of the *ſame* principles than the juſtly celebrated waters of Bath. We ſhould have been happy to preſent our readers, with an abridged ſketch of theſe demonſtrations, but a profeſſional knowledge, which we have not, is requiſite, in order to form a judicious ſelection. And learning alſo, that a regular and accurate hiſtory of this place, neighbourhood, and productions, (eſpecially including its mineral waters,) is in hand; we beg leave to refer the curious (unwilling to ſuſpend their inquiries until that work appears,) to the medical gentlemen of this place; and the writings of Drs. Wittie, Simpſon, Shaw, Lucas, and Short.

It may, however, be proper for us to remark in general, that this water, freſh taken up, is found to be extremely clear, and tranſparent; of a very quick and pungent taſte, and leaves a pleaſant flavour on the palate. It is mildly opening, and conſiderably diuretic, gradually cleanſing and diſcharging by the pores, and other excretory paſſages, many kinds of peccant matter injurious to health. It poſſeſſes the peculiar and moſt deſirable quality, of bracing and ſtrengthening, at the ſame time it pleaſantly diſencumbers the body; comfortably aiding all the natural ſecretions. It abundantly invigorates relaxed, or debilitated ſtomachs; and very much promotes the firſt concoction, whence

"Good digeſtion waits on appetite;
"And health on both." SHAKSPEARE.

COM-

Common experience, and daily facts, may be referred to as teſts of its efficacy, in ſcorbutic habits, bilious complaints, aſthmas, jaundice, gravel, ſtranguary, and uterine diſorders. In all hypocondriac and hyſterical affections; killing all ſorts of worms, and expelling their neſts; inveterate obſtructions of moſt kinds; and to carry off the ſordes after intermittent fevers, agues, or ſmall pox; it is alſo celebrated for curing barrenneſs, and preventing abortions.

It is, by a judicious mode of adminiſtering, eaſily accommodated to the tender and delicate; nor will it fail to act with ſufficient effect, when perſevered in, on the moſt athletic and robuſt. Sedentary perſons, and thoſe whoſe powers of digeſtion are naturally languid, invariably proclaim the comfortable change they ſoon experience from the uſe of it. Too little exerciſe, and too much animal or alcaleſcent food; late hours, with an unwholſome ſecluſion from free and open air, lay up the ſeed, which produces a tremendous liſt of diſorders; and, the conſequences of a town life, (as it is now generally paſſed during the winter months,) render this water, of all others, moſt adviſable as an antidote againſt them. Lowneſs of ſpirits, hypocondriac diſorders, and unpleaſant humour; reſtleſs uncomfortable hours (when reſt is moſt deſirable) often follow thoſe irregular diviſions of time, and unſeaſonable entertainments of faſhionable life, which too frequently precede, ſtill more ſerious complaints. But, to avert the conſequences of ſuch injudicious

living

living, and to reſtore, or eſtabliſh health, and that feſtive good humour, of which an unencumbered body, is the natural parent; there is not known a medicine ſo pleaſantly efficacious, as what flows from the fountain of theſe ſprings.

One complaint, it muſt however be acknowledged, they are ſubject to produce, which is,—an unuſual impatience reſpecting the hours of meals!

The very plain and general maxims, of regularity in moderate hours, as well as diet; exerciſe in the open air; and the chearful amuſements of the place, rationally purſued, may be conſidered as the regimen to be obſerved with theſe waters, which (like a certain other very deſirable, as well as pleaſant engagement in life) ſhould never be entered upon "lightly, wantonly, or *unadviſedly!*" The exact proportion, and ſeaſon of taking them, ought to be implicitly ſubmitted to the medical director, whom each viſitor conſults; always remembering, that medicines, whether natural, ſimple, or compounded, which have a known power to do great good, may poſſeſs the quality, when miſapplied and injudiciouſly taken, of doing—at leaſt, as much harm.

"In December 1737, the ſtaith (or wharf) adjoining to the ſpaw-houſe, a large body of "ſtone, bound by timbers, and a fence againſt "the ſea for the ſecurity of the houſe, in a moſt "extraordinary manner gave way; it was 76 "feet long, and 14 feet high, and in weight,

"by

" by computation, 2463 tons. The houſe and " buildings were upon a level with this ſtaith, " at the North-end of which, and near adjoining " to it, upon a ſmall riſe above the level of the " ſands, (and at the foot of the ſtairs that lead " up to the top of the ſaid ſtaith, and to the " houſe) were the ſpaw-wells.

" On Wedneſday December 28, in the morn- " ing, a great crack was heard from the cellar of " the *ſpaw-houſe*, and upon ſearch, the cellar was " found rent; but, at the time, no farther notice " was taken of it. The night following another " crack was heard, and in the morning the in- " habitants were ſurpriſed to ſee the ſtrange poſ- " ture it ſtood in, and got ſeveral gentlemen to " view it, who being of opinion the houſe could " not ſtand long, adviſed them to get out their " goods; but they ſtill continued in it.

" On *Thurſday* following, between two and " three in the afternoon, another crack was " heard, and the top of the cliff behind it rent " 224 yards in length, and 36 in breadth, and " was all in motion, ſlowly deſcending, and ſo " continued, till dark. The ground thus rent, " contained about an acre of paſture land, had " cattle then feeding upon it, and was on a " level with the main land, but ſunk near 17 " yards perpendicular. The ſides of the cliff " neareſt the *ſpaw* ſtood as before, but were rent " and broken in many places, and forced towards " the ſea. The ground, when ſunk, lay upon a

" level,

" level, and the cattle next morning were ſtill " feeding on it; the main land being as a wall " on the Weſt, and ſome part of the ſide of the " cliff as a wall to the Eaſt; but the whole gave " to the view ſuch a confuſed proſpect, as could " hardly be deſcribed.

" The rent of the top of the cliff aforeſaid, " from the main land, was 224 yards. The rent " continued from each end, down the ſide of the " cliff, to the ſands, and was meaſured on the " ſands from one end to the other 168 yards, " viz. 143 South of the ſtaith and *ſpaw* wells, " and 100 to the North of the *ſpaw*.

" As the ground ſunk, the earth or ſand (on " which the people uſed to walk) under the cliff " roſe upwards out of its natural poſition, for " above 100 yards in length, on each ſide of the " ſtaith, North and South; and was in ſome " places ſix, and in others ſeven yards above its " former level. The *ſpaw* wells roſe with it; " but as ſoon as it began to riſe, the water at the " *ſpaw* well ceaſed running, and was gone.

" The ground thus riſen, was 26 yards broad: " The ſtaith, which was computed at 2463 tons, " roſe entire and whole 12 feet higher than its " former poſition, (but rent a little in the front) " and was forced forwards, towards the ſea, 20 " yards.

" The moſt reaſonable account then given for " this phænomenon, and the occaſion of the de-

" ſtruction

" ſtruction of the ſtaith and *ſpaw* houſe, and the " loſs (for ſome time) of the *ſpaw* ſpring, is as " follows: When this ſtaith, or wharf, was " lately rebuilt, (it being thrown down by the " violence of the ſea) Mr. *Vincent*, engineer for " the building of the new pier at *Scarbrough*, was " deſired to rebuild this ſtaith at the *ſpaw;* and " digging a trench to lay the foundation thereof, " with great difficulty cleared it of water; and " when he had done it, could at ſeveral parts " thereof very eaſily thruſt his ſtick or cane, up " to the handle; from whence it is concluded, " that all the earth under the ſtaith was of a po- " rous, ſpongy, ſwampy nature, and was much " the ſame below the foundation of the *ſpaw* " houſe, and all under the ſides of the cliff ad- " joining, as well North as South.

" ALLOWING this to be fact, the ſolid earth " ſinking on the top of the cliff, as aforementi- " oned, (which was of ſo vaſt a weight, as by " computation to amount to 261,360 tons) preſ- " ſing gradually upon and into the ſwampy, " boggy earth beneath, it would of courſe, and " did, raiſe the earth and ſands as before noticed, " and ſo effected the miſchief we have parti- " culariſed.

" BUT, very luckily for the town and public, " after a diligent ſearch, and clearing away the " ruins, they found again the *ſpaw* ſpring; and " on trial, had the pleaſure to find the water ra- " ther improved, than impaired, by the diſaſter.

" And

" And now the whole is in a more flouriſhing " condition than ever."

In the year 1739, this building was raiſed to its preſent form, which, as it has ſomething the air of a fort or caſtle, ſo has it alſo a regular *Governor* appointed, who ſuperintends the conduct of all ſubalterns in the garriſon, carefully regulating each watch, ward, and diſtinction of apartments: A number of diſtreſſed widows are appointed by the corporation, who keep the different rooms and accommodations in order, and preſent the waters.

Mr. Thomas Headley (for ſuch is the name of his excellence the preſent governor) is a perſonage of entire civility, and unexceptionable conduct; which is far more than could with juſtice be aſſerted of ſome among his predeceſſors.

" Hail generous fountain; hail ſalubrious ſource
" Of ſtrength and beauty!
" ——Sickneſs owns the power of every rill
" That laves yon vaulted cliffs; while Scarbro' boaſts
" A triple portion of the healing ſtrength;
" In her famed ſpaw, that treaſures all its ſtores,
" Where yonder roof, erected on the waves,
" Groteſquely lurks beneath the pendent cliff."

AMUSE-

AMUSEMENTS.

AFTER breakfaſt, the uſual avocations and employments of all public places, here alſo ſucceed in their turn, as fancy may lead, or convenience direct. Morning parties for country rides, ſally forth with their gay and lively trains, in purſuit of health or amuſement; returning, for the moſt part, gratified by a competent ſhare of both; impatient only for their hair-dreſſer, ——and dinner!

WHILE to the South, we read, ſuch or ſuch a treaty of marriage is "*ſaid to be on foot*;" here we find them often happily on *horſeback*;—and now, as in the times of antient chivalry, a knight, or an eſquire, is conſidered as appearing no where more manly, or more acceptable, in the eye of his fair 'Lady Love,' than on a handſome, well-capariſoned ſteed, obſequiouſly ready to eſcort and attend, whereſoever her pleaſure may direct the route.

WHEN the tide ſerves, towards mid-day, as many as wiſh for enjoying to the utmoſt, every wholeſome breeze of ſea air, whether on their horſes or in carriages, parade the ſandy beach. There, a large portion of the company aſſemble, and

and compoſe one of the moſt chearful medleys, with which the eye can be attracted: Variety of equipages, and parties on horſeback; the ſtately coach, ſplendid chariots, and towering phaetons, contraſted by many a prancing rider; or here and there a ſober, ſteady, double horſe; perhaps, occaſionally,—an humble "*chaiſe and one!*" Thus, each purſues the moſt eligible or convenient method, of enjoying the ſalutary exhalation, and takes ſea water in, at every breath.

THIS pleaſant confuſion of objects, is heightened by the different rates at which they glide, while meaſuring forward and back, the utmoſt limit of the ſands. The ſlow pace of infirmity, or tender health; the calm compoſure of more tranquil age, nimbly paſſed, in a fleet ſweeping trot, by the active chariotteer; or, ſome fair amazonian, cantering lively along with her attentive ſuite, might ſufficiently engage the admiring ſpectator: But, added to this, he ſees a rich maſs of *fixed objects*; the ſemicircle of a ſloping town, and all its motley coloured houſes, church, and caſtle, which ſpread out an uncommonly fine back ground. What *can* be finer than its effect from the cliff hill, which at the ſame moment commands a group of ſhipping, in all their varied ſtates; ſome on the ſtocks half built—ſome compleat—others cluſtering together on float, within the pier, delivering their loads, or taking freſh cargoes in—ſome, the "*ſhip boys clambering on the maſt,*" altering their rigging—others again prepared to ſail—while the ſea opens to the S. E.

a boundleſs expance, oft times adorned by paſſing fleets, or many a ſail of ſtraggling ſhips coaſting along! The eye ſeems never tired with ſuch a view; and it is as difficult to deſcribe juſtly, as to quit it without reluctance.

WHERE many rich and faſhionable perſonages are collected, the ingenious of various denominations will always follow, in the flattering hope that their inventions or rarities, and collections, may draw them into notice, and conſiderably promote their emolument. The uſual attendants on other public places of this claſs find it in general well to their account to exhibit each different mode of entertainment at Scarbrough; and the ſucceſſion of ſuch amuſements is as ample and uninterrupted, as can poſſibly be expected.

MORNING parties at the rooms need not be wanted: By application to the M. C. they will readily be concurred in, or formed, for thoſe who prefer the morning exerciſe of ſitting ſtill, and the eternal verdure of the card table, to that of clumſy nature, with all her varied tints, groteſque ſcenes, or uncouth ruſticity! Wide alſo is the field for ſuch as

" Spare no expences themſelves in adorning,
" Who go about buying fine things all the morning;
" And cards all the night, take the trouble to play,
" To get back the money they ſpent in the day!"

SHOPPING, eſpecially for articles of foreign elegance, is a very uſual amuſement among the la-

dies, who are not unfrequently attended by the gentlemen. They may be all ſuited in many whimſical, as well as uſeful articles, at the celebrated NANNY SALMONS *; and, indeed, at divers other ſhops, both ſexes have only to attend, and they will not only find various things they really want, but very many others they may *fancy* they do.

ROOMS, balls, public teas, breakfaſts, and the play-houſe, are undoubtedly ſtaple entertainments; and all of them, (eſpecially the *two laſt*,) abundantly

* A diſtinguiſhed and venerable perſon, who may trace, and can prove her lineage far beyond the conqueſt, either by William or the Romans—ſhe being the undoubted daughter of Adam and of Eve,—("Let Bourbon or Naſſau go higher"): but, the family being numerous, and herſelf a daughter, ſhe inherited no territorial poſſeſſions. A diſpoſition honeſtly induſtrious, however, and an active civility, ſupplied its place; opening a path to comfortable ſufficiency, and eſteem. This track ſhe invariably purſued; living in credit; and at length adding to a numerous and reputable family, when fifty-one years old, *another ſon*, now aged thirty-one.—Vivacity, good-humour, and health, are, by the bleſſing of Providence, ſtill continued to her at a period much beyond the uſual limits of either! Born at the beginning of the preſent century, ſhe is as likely to ſee it concluded, as any perſon of her age now alive.——She ſtill leads an active, as well as benevolent life, in chearfulneſs and content. The remembrance of her paſt hours has nothing to embitter the preſent: and ſhe continues to laugh, and be *very* civil;—to eat her fiſh and potatoes—buſtling about with the unabated vigour and diligence of her earlier days: Her mind unclouded, and her limbs, (except perhaps a corn or two) unimpaired, flexible, and active. If real diſtreſs preſents itſelf, her *liberal* mite is never withheld; and what her own abilities deny, with untaught and affecting eloquence ſhe ſupplicates, (ſeldom in vain) from the better provided.——When ladies and gentlemen honor her famed repoſitory of miſcellaneous curioſities with a viſit, NANNY SALMON (aged 82) ſtill trips up ſtairs, with all her native politeneſs and alacrity, to attend them.

abundantly gratifying at Scarbrough; the actors being in general ſolicitous to perform their reſpective parts with taſte, and many of them prove ſucceſsful in the art of pleaſing. The theatre is alſo well adapted to accommodate the ſpectators.

ASSEMBLY-ROOMS.

MR. Newſtead's and Mr. Donner's, both in Long-Room-ſtreet, are properly ſtored and accommodated with whatever is requiſite in that line of employ, not excepting various articles of the higheſt luxury and expence; among them cooks and cellars, equal to gratify perſons of the firſt faſhion and taſte; for whoſe entertainment, grand dinners are often provided, with a profuſion, both of foreign, and domeſtic delicacies.

A SET of rules, for the better accommodation of ſtrangers, and to regulate thoſe, whoſe buſineſs it is to adminiſter to their public amuſements at the rooms, were agreed to, and eſtabliſhed, as follows:

SCARBROUGH, Sept. 6, 1783.

It being found neceſſary to aſcertain, for the future, the rates of ſubſcription to the public aſſembly-rooms of this place, and to put a ſtop to growing impoſitions, a general meeting has been held of all the preſent

ſubſcribers, and a committee, aſſembled at ſuch meeting, have, upon full conſideration, agreed upon the following rates and rules, as proper to be obſerved and conformed to by the keepers of both the aſſembly-rooms, and which the committee have thought fit to adverti ſe for the information of the public.

RULES *for the* LONG-ROOMS *at* SCARBRO'.

I.

THAT every ſubſcriber pay for the room and lights, 10s. 6d.

II.

THAT there be one dreſs ball, and two undreſs nights, at each room every week.

RULES *for the* BALL-NIGHTS.

I.

THAT every ſubſcriber may either ſubſcribe half a guinea for the ſeaſon, or pay 1s. 6d. admittance each ball-night, for which they will be entitled to tea—this optional.

II.

THAT all gentlemen who dance country dances, pay 2s. for muſic.

III.

THAT every perſon who calls for cakes, negus, &c. pay for the ſame.

IV.

NONSUBSCRIBERS pay 5s. admittance.

RULES

RULES *for* UNDRESS-NIGHTS.

I.

THAT every perſon who drinks tea pay 1s.

II.

ALL gentlemen who dance, pay 2s. for muſic.

III.

EVERY perſon who calls for cakes, negus, &c. pay for the ſame.

IV.

NONSUBSCRIBERS to pay 2s. admittance, and ſubject to the above rules.

ROBINSON FARSIDE, Eſq.
Maſter of the Ceremonies.

We the reſpective keepers of the aſſembly-rooms at Scarbrough, having peruſed and duly conſidered the above rates and regulations, do hereby agree punctually to obſerve and conform to the ſame; and not to require directly, or indirectly, any higher rates from any gentleman or lady, on ball-nights or other nights, than as above-mentioned. Witneſs our hands,

WILLIAM NEWSTEAD,
EDWARD DONNER.

BESIDES ſuch amuſements as hunting, ſhooting, and courſing, which gentlemen, acquainted in the neighbourhood, may obtain occaſional leave to purſue; and excluſive of the pleaſant rides which will be hereafter enumerated; *ſea parties*, are, in

fine ſettled weather, in the month of Auguſt, abundantly entertaining to ſuch as enjoy little trips, around the Bay, in ſailing boats, ſea fiſhing, with the proſpect of a fine coaſt from the ſeaward. Boats for ſailing (and to accommodate parties of ladies and gentlemen, as well as others of ſmaller dimentions, convenient to fiſh from) may here be at any time hired. There are three pleaſure boats kept ſolely for the accommodation of the company; and may be had at a moment's notice: the largeſt, which is about 30 tons, called the Granby, belonging to Mr. William Henderſon, has an exceeding good cabin, with bed places, ſo that in caſe of bad weather, or a contrary wind ſpringing up and detaining a party at ſea all night, they may be enabled to make a very tolerable ſhift.—The price is one guinea for the day; the other two boats are ſmaller, and may be had for half the price.

The intelligent, James Field, (of the bathing machines) will readily give all farther requiſite inſtructions, as to proper times of tides, baits for fiſhing, &c. Himſelf a fiſherman, and native of this place; no one is better qualified to inform, or more ready to oblige.

Haddock, ſmall Whiting, Codling, Gurnet, and Mackarel frequently come ſo near the ſhore, as to be angled for with ſucceſs from the outward pier. Cobble boats put off behind the caſtle, or near the rocks, Eaſtward in the bay, to fiſh with lines, and catch ſmall ſized fiſh, often almoſt as faſt

as

as they can bait. This amuſement, however, depends on the appetite of the fiſh, and the wind being off ſhore; when both are favourable it is highly ſucceſsful; but obſervable, that they bite moſt greedily as the evening cloſes.

THERE is another mode of line fiſhing here, which though not without the ſame common uncertainties, incident to whatever purſuit, depends on the ſtate of two fickle elements, often affords good paſtime: we mean angling for Billit, Parr, and Cole fiſh, from the neighbouring rocks, or in a cobble boat anchored a little off. When in a humour to bite, theſe fiſh afford much diverſion, and require far more play to kill, than the ſmaller tribe of ſalt-water fiſh in common do. As a pleaſant change, and of an unuſual kind, ladies and gentlemen ſometimes repair (with well ſtored panniers) to take a cold repaſt, among the groteſque rocks of Clowton-Wyke, four miles from Scarbrough. A boat provided with bait, rods, lines, &c. ſhould be ordered round in waiting: the landlord at Clowton public-houſe, is a ready guide through the fields to the cliff, and finds many requiſites for the completion of the day's entertainment.

IN this, and as in very many other ſituations about Scarbrough, ladies will find a thick pair of ſhoes, a good ſpy glaſs, and a great coat, admirable auxiliaries.

WHEN the tide ſuits, there is good fiſhing, either from the boat, or ſhore; but it is always indiſ-

penſible

penſible to the pleaſure of ſuch an excurſion, that the wind ſhould be off land; when the water in the Little Bay becomes perfectly ſmooth, and even ladies, without danger, alarm, or inconvenience, may, if they chooſe, go on board, and fiſh from the cobble.

THE view of Clowton-Wyke is ſtrikingly ſavage and entertaining, (on various accounts,) to inland viſitors; often, a ſucceſſion of veſſels paſſing or repaſſing, ſtanding near the ſhore, enliven the ſcene; from behind the high point of land on either end of this ſmall inlet, they gradually reveal themſelves, as it were, in a moving picture; firſt a bowſprit, a maſt and ſail, the reſt hidden by a rugged line of rocky cliff, but ſoon gliding on, all the ſhip appears agreeably heightened by the romantic foreground, which was juſt before its ſcreen! Pleaſant it is, alſo, to trace their ſilent, *ſteady* courſe; that ſmooth *ſtealing* progreſs by which thouſands of leagues are, in fine weather, *delightfully* traverſed by thoſe who frequent the ocean! Here alſo the abrupt precipices which ſhelter and over-hang behind—the maſſes of high rock, tumbled irregularly around—the hollow ſound of "many waters," ſlowly rolling their vaſt and ſluggiſh load againſt them, and burſting at your feet, have an effect of ſolemn grandeur, that is magnificently delightful! They fill the mind with recollections of thoſe immenſe, and ſublime works of nature, ſo finely deſcribed by writers, who have travelled among the Northern, and little cultivated regions of Europe.

BUT,

But, to the whimſical mind of a fanciful genius, the contemplations of ſuch a ſituation, has occaſionly ſuggeſted notions ludicrouſly bombaſt. Dr. Kenrick, in order to correſpond in vaſtneſs, when he imagines a giant diverting himſelf on the rugged declivity of an abrupt mountain, cloſe to the ſea ſhore, thus deſcribes his ſituation and accoutrements:

His angle-rod, made of a ſturdy oak;
His line, a cable, that in ſtorms ne'er broke;
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail;
He ſat upon a rock, and bobb'd for whale!

TOWN of SCARBROUGH.

THERE is ſomething altogether noble, as well as beautiful, in the ſituation of Scarbrough, when a clear atmoſphere gives you a fair view both of it and the vaſt and irregular bay in which it is placed. This can only be well ſeen from the caſtle cliff, or ſome of the other near commanding heights. Whitby promontary is its Northern limit; and Flambrough Head terminates it to the South. A diſtance of near 40 miles, is here marked by an irregular undilating line of cliffs, that ſweep inwards towards the land; at the bottom of the moſt retired circle, formed by which, and nearly in the middle of the huge ſweep, Scarbrough town is ſeated

ed to the S. E. facing the Weſt end of the Dogger bank, from which it is diſtant ſixteen leagues and a half. It is 42 miles N. E. by E. from York, and 235 N. of London: Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 54. 18. N.

The caſtle hill, is ſeen conſpicuous at every point, boldly projecting to the N. W. as it were its champion and defender, by ſea, as well as land. The retreat of robbers firſt diſtinguiſhed that celebrated ſite, where Rome now ſtands, which afterwards became the well known ſeat of empire, and miſtreſs of the world! That of a much worthier race,—honeſt, induſtrious fiſhermen, is ſaid to have marked the one where Scarbrough now appears! Its ſituation afforded a deſirable ſhelter for their veſſels, and their firſt huts were erected where they might be beſt defended by that high cliff, on which the caſtle has ſince been built. In proceſs of time, and from the addition and increaſe of other inhabitants, their manſions extended, both along the circuit of its bay, and up the hill, until Scarbrough gradually took its preſent creſcent-like form, and became one of the moſt reſpectable towns on this coaſt; placed on the ſteep ſides of its ſemicircular bay, bounded and over-looked by the romantic Caſtle-hill, and its lofty ruins, on one ſide; adorned by the gay and clean looking new buildings on the cliff; it forms a moſt pleaſing appearance, either from the ſea, caſtle, cliff, terrace walk, or hill immediately above the ſpaw. The great improvements of the upper town are of a modern date; all its former

ſtreets

ſtreets and houſes, nay, its town-hall and public buildings, argue little in favour of the taſte, or magnificence, of its ancient citizens. The ſurface which Scarbrough covers, is more extenſive than might be imagined; and, when curioſity leads a ſtranger to examine it attentively, he will be perſuaded, that the number of its inhabitants cannot be much exaggerated, when reckoned at near eleven thouſand. In the year 1745, an accurate account was taken, and they then amounted to upwards of ten thouſand.

It might be conſidered as a dull employment, either for ourſelves or readers, to enumerate and deſcribe, every ſtreet or communication, in a large old built town; but we may in general remark, that the form or ground plat, of ſeveral among them, is particularly good, and capable (by the addition of better pavement, and footways) to afford deſirable reſidences for many a family.

The ſame ſtile of building houſes, thronging cloſe to each other, and forming miſerable narrow lanes, prevailed univerſally among our anceſtors in England; and ſome very unpleaſing ſpecimens of that taſte, ſtill ſubſiſt here; but principally in the lower part of the town, and the ſteeper declivities. A ſimilar diſpoſition of houſes, and narrow confined ſtreets, was generally adopted, even in cities built in hot climates. With us, warmth was aſſigned; and among thoſe, coolneſs, as the inducement! But every ill conſequence of obſtructed

ſtructed circulation of air, was, and muſt be, the fruit of ſuch injudicious concluſions.

THE plague has never appeared in England ſince the great Fire in London; ſo deſtructive to the cloſe built, unhealthy manſions of its inhabitants, in 1666; and ſo beneficial to their ſucceſſors, that its not extending ſtill wider, ſeems all we have now to regret! From the lower *hives* of Scarbrough houſes, (where induſtry and population give them a double title to that term,) ſuch *ſwarms* of inhabitants are poured forth, on a Sunday or ſunſhine holiday, all in their gayeſt attire and pleaſant looks, as have a moſt chearful appearance. Among the ruddy youths, many a ſturdy lad, with ſtreaming locks, and fierce cocked hat, the joyous mariner of the place, is eaſily diſtinguiſhed—happy beſide ſome buxom damſel, decked with ſtreamer ribbonds,—but moſt by the enchanting hue of roſy health, and love's ſhort blooming ſpring! Strangers have been ſurpriſed, as well as entertained, by the unexpectedly vaſt holiday migrations, from their ſcenes of induſtrious ſeclution, among the inhabitants of Scarbro'. Handſome, even lovely females, *gliding* by groups before them, in all their beauty, "*like the ſilver* "*moon from behind a dark cloud in the Eaſt!*" From ſuch ſtocks, have branched forth numbers of thoſe, who conduct the uſeful produce of every clime, to this our iſle; the great mart for every valuable produce—and which, almoſt drains the countries that afford them! With ſurpriſe, the Briton finds the native ſoil of each, that he thought *flowing* with

with oil and wine; with milk and honey; far worſe accommodated therewith, than his own metropolis!—but for all that is ſplendid, and luxurious; for all that other kingdoms produce, deſirable in this; he is indebted to the mariner's noble art, and dangerous toil; as well as the ſpirit of *trade*,—that ſource of wealth, and root even of *nobility* in England!

So numerous a body of people as inhabited this place 200 years ago, could not have been either collected, or maintained, without ſome leading branch of employ; and it is therefore reaſonable to preſume the extent of Scarbrough trade, in whatever article it might conſiſt, was then much greater than we at preſent may arrive to the exact knowledge of.

The miſcellaneous articles of commerce which now employ the bulk of ſeveral claſſes in Scarbro', are very various, and therefore in each particular detail ſo little conſpicuous, that it led a gentleman, of great accuracy in his general remarks, Mr. Pennant, to pronounce it "*a place abſolutely without trade.*" We beg leave to differ from him; for altho' ſhip-building be the principal, and indeed a very conſiderable manufacture, as well as article of commerce at Scarbrough; and a ſingle houſe in the weaving of ſail-cloth, are all that make any diſtinguiſhed figure in the public eye; yet the conſtant neceſſary imports for the place, and neighbourhood; the exportation of oats, potatoes, cured pork meat, of various denominations, and other produce, coaſtwiſe; not only employ many hands

hands, but conſiderable ſums of money—and though each article, may be thought of little weight in a commercial ſcale, the aggragate of them, is ſufficient to ſupport a number of perſons in comfortable ſufficiency, and not a few in a degree of affluence.

J E W S.

THOUGH there is at Scarbrough, a very ſufficient circulation of money, to attract men ſo ſhrewdly attentive to gain, as the *children of Iſrael*; it is remarkable that none are here to be found, of any denomination. It is probable that the general induſtry, and good ſenſe, of the inhabitants, will not admit of their ſpecious impoſitions, and therefore *modern* "*Iſraelites* indeed *in whom there* "*is* much *guile*," have not found a reſting place for the ſole of their foot, among us.

IT is mentioned as a fact the more extraordinary, ſince it is known, that neither climate, nor ſeverity, nor ill treatment of any kind;—nay, continual peril of torture, and the moſt ſhocking executions, (to which they are often expoſed in catholic countries); prevent thoſe wonderful people from ſettling wherever money is, in any way, to be obtained by them.

AN elegant and humane apology, for theſe peculiar people, has not long ſince appeared, which at leaſt proved the benevolence of Mr. Cumberland's

land's diſpoſition.—And it is rather ſingular he ſhould have paſſed by, without noticing, the *hard* uſe made of an extraordinary incident, on which Shakeſpear has founded his beautiful play of the *Merchant* of *Venice*—eſpecially as it is not only favourable to the cauſe he undertook, but entertaining in itſelf: particularly ſo, in tracing the great tranſpoſition of character, and circumſtance the poet wrought, to affect his audience in a way, tho' entirely reconcilable to their eſtabliſhed prejudices,—yet totally reverſing the matter of fact! It being a well authenticated ſtory, and not by any means *commonly* known, we hope we ſhall not treſpaſs, by inſerting a tranſlation of this curious paſſage wherewith we are favoured, (from Gregorio Letti vita di Siſto V); in the appendix.

THERE are at preſent, 33,400 tons of ſhipping which belong to this port; the prime coſt of which, was 450,000l. The number of ſeamen, about 1,500. Five hundred whereof, it is computed, ſail at preſent, in the Eaſt-India ſervice, or from other ports of this kingdom, on the different employs of navigation.

COAL, was antiently uſed in ſmaller quantities (when wood abounded); and formed an inconſiderable article of commerce, till the time of Charles I. In this neighbourhood, where turf was abundant, the vicinity of Newcaſtle, and its wonderful ſtores of pit-coal, then profitted little! In the abbey accounts of Whitby, Newcaſtle coal ſeems rather to have been conſidered as a matter

of

of luxury, than general uſe, ſince the only entry of conventual expences, for the years 1394----95 ----96, in that article, is thus recorded:—(Item, pro 1 caldr. carbonum de una navi novi caſtri, 0 : 3 : 4.——Item de navi Johis Thorpe, pro 11 caldr. carbonum, 0 : 6 : 8.——Item de Barter de Barton, pro 4 celdr. carbonum, 0 : 13 : 4.—— Item de una navi de Schels, pro 11 celdr. carbonum, 0 : 8 : 0.——Item Wilmo Rede de Sunderland, 4 celdr. 0 : 13 : 0).----Two chaldron of coals from John Thorpe's ſhip, 6s. 8d.——From Baxter of Barton, for 4 chaldron of coals, 13s. 4d. ——Two chaldron of coals from a Shield's ſhip, 8s.——William Rede of Sunderland, for 4 chaldron of coals, 13s. 4d.——in all 12 chaldron of coals, for the whole convent, to ſupply its occaſions for that article, during three years; which, conſidering the great hoſpitality, and plentiful feaſts, on public days, given by the convent, makes it evident, that their general fuel muſt have been wood and turf: And from the conſtruction of all the old built chimneys, the ſame may be inferred, reſpecting this whole diſtrict. In latter times, this article of trade has employed many ſhips belonging to, or built in, this port; and affords one of the moſt uſeful ſeminaries for navigators, of any we have. The quantity now brought, for the conſumption of the town, and its neighbourhood, is far from inconſiderable. That imported in 1786, amounting to 8000 chaldrons, Wincheſter meaſure.

But from whatever cauſe the earlier population of Scarbrough might have ariſen, beſides thoſe

thoſe ſpecified,—it appears, this was a port, conſidered as an aſylum for ſhips in diſtreſs, at a very remote date: Notice we find taken of it, as a place of public utility, by the Parliament of England, in the reign of Henry VIII. when an act paſſed for laying a duty to *repair* the pier of Scarbrough, then from age, and depredations of the ſea, become ruinous; as may be more particularly ſeen, in our account of the preſent pier.

The reſort of company is a ſource of material circulation, and extends wider than may at firſt be thought probable. This, at times, fluctuates; but there is no manner of doubt, that the real merit, and efficacy, of Scarbrough ſpaw, and the ſituation, ſo peculiarly healthy, ſo ſingularly pleaſant; and its incomparable fine bathing ſands, will ever continue it, as the firſt in reputation, among our Northern public places!

The ſound of induſtry on its Strand, is muſic to the ear of every true Briton! The noiſe of the caulking mallet, the axe, and the ſaw, proclaim the uſeful labours of the place; and the viſitors of diſtinction, in purſuit of health, or the amuſements of a gay throng, cannot turn their eyes any whither, without being entertained by the delightfully buſy, and pictureſque ſcene!

The many ſhops one ſees, handſomely, and richly ſtored, are ſtrong evidences that trade has its reſpectable, and uſeful votaries, in Scarbrough:

and we may add, that real honor, and a liberal principle in conducting buſineſs, is a characteriſtic of the commercial and trading part of this town; among whom are many perſons, whoſe integrity, and particular benevolence to the diſtreſſed, have honourably diſtinguiſhed every period of their lives!

THIS town gives the title of Earl of Scarbrough to the family of Lumley of Lumley Caſtle, in the county of Durham. Richard was firſt created a Baron of this realm, in the year 1681, 32d Charles II. by the name of Lord Lumley of Lumley Caſtle. And in 1689, the firſt year of William and Mary, was made Viſcount: In the next, Earl of Scarbrough, in the county of York, by letters patent, dated April 15, 1690. He took the Duke of Monmouth priſoner after the battle of Sedgemore, with the Lord Gray, and a German Count. He afterwards being Lieutenant-General to King William, and Captain of the 1ſt troop of horſe guards, attended his Majeſty to Flanders. Richard his ſon, ſucceeded him in honours and eſtate; but had himſelf been called up to the Houſe of Peers, in the life time of his father, by King George I. as Baron, by the title of Lord Lumley. He was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to King George II. when Prince of Wales; and after his acceſſion to the throne, made Maſter of the Horſe, Colonel of the 2d regiment of foot guards, and Knight of the Garter. But, dying without iſſue, the honour, and eſtate,

eſtate, came to his next brother, Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderſon, K. B. who married Lady Francis Hamilton, daughter of the late Earl of Orkney He was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, the late Earl of Scarbrough, whoſe ſon, George Auguſtus, now does honour to that noble title.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES and CHURCH.

THERE were antiently two hoſpitals, and four monaſteries, in Scarbrough; of which there are no veſtiges worthy of attention, except the pariſh church of St. Mary; ſometime appertaining to a convent of white, or carmelite friars, founded by King Edward II. and ſuppreſſed in the reign of Henry V. The remaining part of this once very noble edifice, is here the ſole houſe of divine worſhip, according to the rites of the church of England, for the reception of near eleven thouſand inhabitants! Before the reformation, we read of its being adorned with three fair towers; two at the Weſt-end, and one over the middle of the croſs-iſle. But the devaſtation which took place in thoſe times of violence, and plunder, ſucceeded by the conteſt, and cannon balls, of civil war, leave us very imperfect remains of its original grandeur.

THERE is an inſignificant ruin of a building, by ſome ſuppoſed a cell, in the manor of Northſtead, now called Peaſeholm, which belonged to this convent. It conſiſts only of ſome low and ruinous walls, in a very ſheltered ſpot, defended on every ſide by ſurrounding hillocks, near a mile from Scarbrough, in a meadow, below Peaſeholm alehouſe. Tradition reports, that Northſtead, and Peaſeholm, were reſerved by the friars, and kept in their own hands, to ſupply them with butter, milk, poultry, and other articles of convenience for their tables. It is therefore, from its ſituation, not improbable, that the ruins now viſible, may be rather thoſe of ſome ſmall grange, or farm, belonging to the convent, than of a religious edifice.

THE manor of Northſtead, was after the reſumption of religious donations, leaſed from the Crown. Annexed to it, is a right of preſentation to the vicarage of St. Mary's in Scarbrough, which together, are the property of Sir Charles Thompſon, Bart.

THE celebrated Baſton, of Nottingham, was one of the firſt priors of this convent in Scarbrough. Edward II. took him along with him, in his expedition againſt Scotland, to record the victories, and memorable tranſactions, which he expected to accompliſh, on that occaſion. But the King's injudicious proceedings, and the bravery of the Scots, ſo turned the ſcale, that Edward,

ward, terribly defeated at Bannocburn, loſt both his honor, his army, and his poet! Baſton, being made priſoner by the Scots, was compelled to ſing the triumph of his benefactor's conquerors. To deſcribe the confuſion of a tumultuous battle, and render, in ſome meaſure,

"*The ſound, an echo to the ſenſe,*"

He employed the following very ſingular kind of poetry:

Hic capit, hic rapit; hic terit, hic ferit; ecce dolores;
Vox tonat, os ſonat, hic luit, hic ruit, arcto modo res;
Hic ſecat, hic necat, hic docet, hic nocet, iſte fugatur:
Hic latet, hic patet, hic premit, hic gemit, hic ſuperatur!

DURING the ſiege of Scarbrough Caſtle by Sir John Meldrum, a lodgment was made by ſome of his troops, in the then extenſive church of St. Mary; whoſe lofty tower, within a very ſmall diſtance from the Caſtle gate, enabled them greatly to annoy the defenders: Beſides which, the Parliament forces, under cover of the night, drew many pieces of artillery into the church, and forming a maſked battery, at length opened them upon the Caſtle, through the church windows; thoſe eſpecially, which were in the Eaſt iſle, and choir.

SIR Hugh Cholmley, the brave and loyal governor, was of conſequence, under a neceſſity of diſlodging them, and rendering a poſt ſo danger-

ous to him, untenable. This he effectually performed, by keeping up ſo hot, and well-directed a fire, as obliged the enemy ſoon to abandon it—no leſs than threeſcore cannon ſhot in one day, took place on the ſteeple only, and the reſt of the Eaſt-end of the building, was beaten down, and ruined. Another church, dedicated to St. Thomas, whoſe ſite was near to where the coffee-houſe now ſtands, being converted into a magazine, or ſome other purpoſe, eſſentially uſeful to the aſſailing army, it became requiſite, that the beſieged ſhould direct a ſevere fire againſt that ſpot; and by ſuch means, St. Thomas's church was entirely demoliſhed.

UNDER circumſtances variouſly diſtreſsful, the inhabitants were obliged, after the Reſtoration, and when tranquility was again perfectly eſtabliſhed, to apply for aſſiſtance, in order to rebuild the largeſt, and leaſt ruinous, of theſe ſacred edifices. Accordingly, we find they petitioned for, and obtained a brief, in the 12th year of Cha. II. the preamble of which ſtates, and deſcribes, the ſituation they were reduced to, in the following terms:

"CHARLES II. by the grace of God, &c.

"Whereas we are credibly informed, as well "by the humble petition of the inhabitants of "Scarbrough, in the North-Riding of our county "of York, as alſo by a certificate, ſubſcribed "with

" with the hands of divers of our juſtices of the
" peace for the ſaid Eaſt, and North-Riding, in-
" habiting near unto the ſaid corporation; That
" during the late wars, our ſaid town of Scar-
" brough, was twice ſtormed, and the ſaid inha-
" bitants diſabled from following their ANTIENT
" TRADE; whereby they are much impoveriſhed,
" and almoſt ruined in their eſtates; and that
" nothing might be wanting to make their con-
" dition moſt deplorable, *their two very fair*
" *churches* were, by the violence of the cannon,
" beaten down; and that in one day, there were
" threeſcore pieces of ordnance diſcharged againſt
" the ſteeple of the upper church of St. Mary's,
" and the choir thereof, quite beaten down; and
" the ſteeple thereof, ſo ſhaken, that, notwith-
" ſtanding the endeavours of the ſaid inhabitants
" to repair the ſame, the ſteeple, and bells, upon
" the 10th day of October laſt, fell, and brought
" down with it, moſt part of the body of the
" ſame church;——but the other church, being
" called St. Thomas's, was by the violence of the
" ordnance, quite ruined, and battered down;
" ſo that the ſaid church called St. Mary's, muſt
" be rebuilt; or otherwiſe the ſaid inhabitants,
" will remain deſtitute of a place, wherein to aſ-
" ſemble themſelves, for the public worſhip of
" God. And that the charges of rebuilding the
" church, called St. Mary's, will coſt 2500l.
" at the leaſt; which, of themſelves, they are not
" able to diſburſe; their fortunes being almoſt
" ruined, by the calamities of the late wars, as

" aforeſaid; and therefore, the ſaid inhabitants, " have humbly beſought us, &c. &c."

ENABLED by ſuch brief, as well as other contributions, the body of St. Mary's church, and the tower at the Eaſt end of it, were rebuilt in the form we now obſerve, on the foundations, and ruins, of the former edifice, anno 1669.—This, at preſent, ſerves to receive a very numerous congregation, every Sabbath day.

THE Rev. J. Kirk, M. A. is our preſent worthy vicar, and the Rev. J. Hewetſon, his aſſiſtant. Which laſt gentleman, having attentively performed the chief of the fatiguing, and unremitted duties of his function, here, near 20 years, feels his profeſſional merits, rewarded by the hearty good-will of all his pariſhioners,—and—the *curacy* of Scarborough! The civility of the inhabitants, has always induced them to accommodate ſtrangers, in the beſt manner their ſituation will admit of, at church—where for the benefit of the company, during the ſpaw ſeaſon, divine ſervice is performed every day at eleven o'clock—In conſequence of which, a book lays at the rooms, for voluntary ſubſcriptions, which are appropriated to the uſe of the Reverend the Officiating Curate.

NEAR the Cliff Terrace, antiently ſtood a church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which there is not now the ſmalleſt veſtige remaining; for the mouldering texture of the hill on which it was built,

built, gradually ſliding down, and crumbling into the ſea, has undermined and ſubverted it, entirely—heavy rains, and ſome freſh ſlide, have not unfrequently expoſed human bones, ſticking out on the ſide of the hill; which appears to be ſapped by ſprings, and ſo much in want of firm rock, to ſuſtain its weight, that every kind of building on it, has been found to give way, and in time, muſt follow its predeceſſors—to the bottom!

Exclusive of the church of St. Mary, there are four other places of religious worſhip, built for diſſenters of various denominations: viz. Preſbyterians, whoſe meeting place is in Sepulchre ſtreet, where the Rev. Mr. Bottomlay officiates; Anabaptiſts, in Weſt-gate; Methodiſts meeting, in Church-lane; and Quakers near the end of Saturday market; beſides which, there is a Roman Catholic meeting, in Apple market.

The late Sir Digby Legard, a gentleman of the moſt reſpectable, benevolent, and worthy character; perfectly eſteemed when living, and ſince unaffectedly regretted; remarked with concern the prejudice to religious duty, and manifeſt inconvenience, occaſioned by having here, one only church to attend; and that, inadequate to the numerous inhabitants, as well as inconvenient for thoſe who frequented Scarbrough ſpaw—He therefore drew up a propoſal for obviating this, by building a competent Chapel, for the uſe of all ſuch as were diſpoſed to promote ſo worthy an under-

undertaking, either among reſident families, or thoſe who occaſionally attend this place for their health, or entertainment. But he, unfortunately for the undertaking, and the community, died before the neceſſary ſubſcription and arrangement could be accompliſhed. And the deſign was therefore laid aſide.

It appears by an authentic copy of the regiſter book, that in the year 1786, there were 193 baptiſms; 83 marriages; and 164 perſons interred in Scarbrough church, and church-yard.—Among which laſt, there were of perſons between 70 and 80 years of age, eleven; between 80 and 90, ſixteen; between 90 and 100, five; and one, aged 105 years.

Persons now (1787) living in the pariſh of Scarbrough, who are known to be between 70 years of age and 80 are very numerous. Thoſe between the age of *eighty*, and ONE HUNDRED AND SIX, it is found, amount to very near ONE HUNDRED!*

The neighbouring pariſhes of Seamer, Scalby, and Hackneſs, neither of them remarkably populous, can alſo furniſh a numerous catalogue of perſons, aged from eighty to ninety-ſix, and one of

* The better to eſtabliſh ſo extraordinary a fact, the name and age of each perſon was to have been inſerted; but before the *venerable* liſt could be properly compleated, we were obliged to ſend this work to the preſs.

of an hundred. This laſt, Robert Humbles of Harwood-Dale, is a robuſt, and hale man; in ſound health, and of conſiderable bodily ſtrength. His faculties do not ſeem decayed, and his appearance is that of a perſon about 70.

Be it remembered that the two longeſt-lived men, of whom we have any certain account in modern times, were both North country men.—Thomas Parr, who married, and had a child, when 120 years of age; and lived till he was upwards of 152.—The other, Henry Jenkins, a Yorkſhire fiſherman, died 1670, and was buried at Swale, in this county, aged 169. The firſt of theſe, being preſented to King Charles I, as a moſt extraordinary perſon—but a little male-opportunely, when his Majeſty's diſpoſition had been ſoured by ſome perverſneſs and contradiction of the times; the King rather auſterely ſaid to him, "*you have lived longer than other men, what have you done more than other men?*" Parr, with a quickneſs, not very uſual at his years, bluntly replied;——"*I did penance when I was an Hundred years old!*" He was then nearly one hundred and fifty-two!

P I E R.

THOUGH the antiquity of the pier at Scarbrough, cannot be exactly traced to its firſt building, we are well aſſured of its being of a very

very antient origin. In the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII. we find in the preamble of an act of Parliament for veſting the repair of Scarbrough pier, in the care of two perſons choſen by the corporation; ——— "The great advantages ſet forth, which this key, or pier, had in former times afforded to ſhips, boats, and veſſels, in any adverſity, tempeſt, or peril, on the North coaſt; and that they have ever been accuſtomed to reſort thither, for their ſafe-guard, and aſſurance; as well of men's lives, as of veſſels, goods, and merchandiſe. But that the ſaid key, or pier, within the ſaid haven of Scarbrough, by the flood and raging of the ſea, inſurging over and upon it, had *freated* and broken down, and marvelouſly worn away the ſaid key, or pier; inſomuch, that the haven was not, of late years, ſo frequented as formerly, to the great impoveriſhment of the inhabitants, &c."

In the 5th of George II. an act was paſſed for enlarging the pier and harbour of Scarbrough, eſtimating the coſt of the ſame at near 12000l. and laying a duty of one halfpenny per chaldron, for all coals loaden on board any ſhip, or other veſſel, from Newcaſtle, or any port or place belonging to Newcaſtle, until the 24th of June 1763; together with ſundry other duties on imports, and exports, and ſhipping, payable in Scarbrough. The receipts and diſburſements to be examined by commiſſioners, which were appointed from among the neighbouring gentlemen. Theſe, to whom, by a ſubſequent act, continuing

continuing the aforeſaid duties, the bailiffs, for the time being, are joined, meet as occaſion requires, at Scarbrough, to examine the proceedings and accounts, and give ſuch farther directions as may be neceſſary, for accompliſhing the original deſign, of improving the harbour; and rendering it a ſafe aſylum for ſhips in diſtreſs, by means of an extenſive pier.

THE foundation of the pier, now carrying on, is 60 feet in width;———at the bend, where there is more ſtreſs of water, 63 feet wide;——the top 42 feet over;———height 40 feet;——length of what is finiſhed 600 feet. When carried to the utmoſt neceſſary extent, the old pier will be removed, to make more room in the harbour, and the materials laid on the outſide of the new pier, for its better defence againſt the exceſſive violence of the *tremendous* winter ſeas.

OLD PIER.

THIS having been found inadequate to the purpoſes for which it was originally conſtructed, is upon the completion of the new one, to be entirely removed. Its length is 400 yards. Near the farther extremity it meaſures 14 yards in breadth; but in other places irregularly, from 10 to

10 to 6. Its height within, is 10 yards; on the outſide, towards the ſea, 13 yards.

FORMERLY there was a battery of guns on the further end of the Old Mole, or Pier, to defend the harbour, which was under the immediate command of the bailiffs, and not of the military. Theſe guns, 8 in number, were rendered unſerviceable by ruſt and age, and therefore removed. In the late war a number of very fine new guns, with proper ammunition, &c. were ſent by government to replace them.

A MOST whimſical ſuperſtitious rite is often ſecretly performed on the new Pier, (as it antiently was, on the old one,) with a view to appeaſe the angry waves, and obtain a propitious breeze favourable to the voyager's ſafe return. His fair ſpouſe, (or other anxious *female* friend,) proceeds, unaccompanied, about 40 paces along the pier—Here a ſmall circular cavity among the ſtones, which compoſe that huge maſs of rocky fragments, receives a ſaline and tepid libation, which is poured into it, while the ſacrificer, muttering her tendereſt wiſhes, looks towards that quarter, from whence the object of her anxiety, is expected to arrive.

ANTIQUARIANS, mythologiſts, and ſundry naturaliſts, have expreſſed their difficulties in accounting for this ceremony; yet they all allow it to proceed from ſome obſcure and remote origin, if not abſolute

ſolute heathen ſuperſtition. Simpler tradition only records that it was firſt performed by one ——, ſtradling, wife to a fiſherman, who was given up as loſt in a ſtorm; but, ſtrange to relate, the libation was ſcarcely cold, before the miſſing coble came in ſight!

MANY of the ſtones wherewith this Pier is built, weigh from 20 to 30 tons each; they are conveyed on lighters from the quarry of White Nabb; an oppoſite point to the South of the harbour, about 2 miles diſtant. This quarry is a great natural curioſity, and worth ſeeing. The ſtones in the ſtrata of the quarry, are laid in a ſurpriſing manner with ſuch exactneſs, as if artificially depoſited by human means, in order to the greater eaſe in taking them up and applying them. The machinery for lifting, and placing theſe ſtones when brought to the Pier, is ſimple, but of a curious contrivance, and entertaining to obſerve.

SCARBROUGH CORPORATION.

THAT Scarbrough, hath long been a town of conſiderable note, appears, from its having been chartered by King John, about the year 1200; who endowed it with many privileges, granting to

to it an interior government, by bailiffs, and burgeſſes.

In this charter, mention is made of a former one, accorded by King Henry, which this one granted by King John, is intended to confirm and enlarge.

In the reign of King Richard II. another, and more extenſive charter, was granted to Scarbrough; confirming former ones, appointing the town to be governed in future, by a mayor, one ſheriff, and twelve aldermen; naming the conſtable of the caſtle, as an officer of great authority, and annexing the manor of Walſgrave, to the corporation of Scarbrough. Full authority was likewiſe granted them, for hunting in the neighbouring woods, and foreſts; the liberty of Pickering Lyth, diviſion of Rydall, of Northallerton, and the foreſt of Galtries!

Moreover, the borough of Scarbrough, was thenceforth to be deemed a county of itſelf, diſtinct from the reſt of Yorkſhire; providing alſo, that the caſtle, and certain adjacent lands, with the manor, therein called Northſtead, (ſince Peaſeholm) were to remain in the crown.

The mayors, were alſo conſtituted admirals of ſuch part of the ſea coaſt, as extended from the mouth of the river Tees, on the North, to Ovenſcar, now called, Unemouth, Southward.

OTHER charters were accorded by Henry VIII. Edward VI. Philip, and Mary; and the ſame confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, in two grants; one in the ſecond, the other in the fortieth year of her reign.

IT does not appear there are any authentic accounts of the time, or the cauſe, of that manifeſt change in the government of Scarbrough, which now ſubſiſts. It being no longer ruled by a mayor, ſheriff, and twelve aldermen; but by two bailiffs, choſen annually; a recorder; town clerk; and forty-four common council.

THE laſt account of any mayor preſiding over Scarbrough, is given by Mr. Charleton, (hiſtory of Whitby), in the following narrative.

"KING James II. uſing his utmoſt endeavours to reſtore popery throughout his dominions, cauſed a declaration to be publiſhed, on April 27, 1668, for liberty of conſcience; ordering the ſame, to be read in every proteſtant church in England: a copy of this, being ſent to the mayor of Scarbrough; he ordered the miniſter to read the ſame, publicly, at church, in the deſk or pulpit, on the following Sunday; the conſcientious miniſter, being no friend to popery, refuſed to obey his orders; on which, the mayor caned him in the reading deſk, during the time of divine ſervice; this behaviour being diſliked by ſome of the congregation, (though probably by none more than the divine himſelf,) was par-

ticularly taken up by a captain in the army, who was then at church. The officer took the liberty next day, to ſend for the mayor, to the old Bowling-green; but the mayor taking no notice of this meſſage, the captain ſent a file of muſqueteers to compel his attendance; theſe having brought him to the ſaid place, he was obliged to undergo the rough diſcipline of being toſs'd in a blanket. Soon after which, the mayor ſet out for London, to obtain redreſs from the king, on which his adverſary thought proper to leave Scarbrough, and to abſcond; but the death of the mayor, while on his journey; and the abdication of the king, ſoon after, delivered the officer from his fears, and put an end to any further proſecution. King William ſuffered the town no longer to be governed by a mayor, but by two bailiffs, elected annually by the corporation; and which government, it has ever ſince continued; but whether this gentleman was the firſt, and only mayor in that borough, or appointed on purpoſe by King James II. as a tool to aſſiſt in introducing popery, is left to determine; only, it ſeems that he was a popular man; ſince ſeveral of the company preſent when that event happened, many years after, ſcrupled not to ſay, Scarbrough had never ſince been better governed than when under the ſaid mayor."

Thus far Mr. Charleton; but we have ſince learned, in addition to Mr. Aiſlaby's outrageous behaviour, that having heard a certain reſpectable gentlewoman of Scarbrough, had ſpoken very freely of the arbitrary proceedings then going on, he

he cauſed her to be led through the ſtreets of the town, with the bit of a horſe's bridle in her mouth. And for this ſcandalous inſolence, towards perſons, who from ſtation, or ſex, were precluded from ſuitably reſenting their injuries, the ſpirited captain treated the mayor, as already deſcribed.

THIS extraordinary form of reprehending, and degrading, by the ceremony of the blanket, was publicly performed on Mr. Aiſlaby, the laſt mayor of Scarbrough, the 12th of Auguſt, 1668; by captains Carvil, Fitzherbert, Hanmer, Rodney, and Ouſley, with their aſſiſtants.

IT appears, from undoubted proofs, that before the violent, and unlucky Mr. Aiſlaby's mayoralty, in the reign of Charles II. Scarbrough was governed by bailiffs; and had been ſo time immemorial. An inſcription, now defaced, on the South ſide of the Toll-booth, of the market croſs, was ſufficient evidence of its government by bailiffs.

Conditores Triſtram Fiſh, et Johannes
Robinſon, bailives, anno dom. 1670.

ALSO, by the date on a ſtone, over the door of the bell-chamber of the church, as a memorandum when the ſteeple was rebuilt; which had been laid in ruins, ſince the great rebellion.

" Francis Thompſon,
" Thomas Oliver, bailiffs." Anno dom. 1669.

BY theſe inſcriptions, it appears beyond a doubt, that the firſt had been built by bailiffs of Scar-

brough, 18 years, and the latter, 19 years, before King James's abdication, and Mr. Aiſlaby's mayoralty.

In a conteſted election, of a repreſentative in parliament, for the borough of Scarbrough, in the year 1736 (Lord Dupplin, againſt Mr. Oſbaldeſton) the election by 44 burgeſſes, was then proved cuſtomary time out of mind; and conſequently, long before the abdication of King James.

Traditional report ſays, that a conſiderable debt having been incurred, at ſome remote period, by the corporation, and a ſubſcription ſet on foot for raiſing the money, 44 of the burgeſſes only, ſubſcribed towards it; upon which a grant was obtained for that number to be conſidered, and continued, as authoritative; and by whoſe votes, magiſtrates ſhould be choſen from their own number, and future repreſentatives in parliament, or members of the common council houſe, elected. But for this report we can trace no evidence of any higher authority.

In 1736, at the poll taken in the town's-hall, Mr. Oſbaldeſton had 24 votes, and Lord Dupplin had 18. But the bailiffs being returning officers, and in the minority, polled the freemen at large, and returned Lord Dupplin. Mr. Oſbaldeſton petitioned the houſe, who after examining the records, &c. Reſolved 21ſt of April, 1736, that the right of election is in the common houſe, or common council of Scarbrough, conſiſting

ſifting of two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-ſix burgeſſes only.

The preſent MAGISTRATES *are*

Thomas Haggett, Eſq; } Bailiffs.
William Parkin, Eſq; }

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Recorder.

John Hebb, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery, Town Clerk.

Members of the common houſe, and therefore electors, both of magiſtrates and repreſentatives in parliament.

Mr. JOHN TRAVIS, FATHER OF THE CORPORATION.

Mr. James Goland
Mr. Thomas Hinderwell, ſen.
Mr. John Halley
Mr. Joſeph Huntriſs
Mr. Thomas Haggett
Mr. James Tindall
Mr. Thomas Hinderwell, jun.
Mr. John Garnett
Mr. Timothy Othic
Mr. Ralph Parkin
Mr. John Robinſon
Mr. Richard Moorſom
Mr. Chriſtopher Wilſon
Mr. William Williamſon
Mr. John Harriſon
Mr. William Clarkſon
Mr. William Dueſbury
Mr. Leonard Abbott
Mr. Valentine Fowler
Mr. Richard Sollitt
Mr. William Parkin
Mr. John Coulſon
Mr. John Sleightholm
Mr. Richard Fox
Mr. Thomas Vickerman
Mr. Jeremiah Wilkinſon, ſen.
Mr. Thomas Foſter
Mr. John Parkin
Mr. Benjamin Fowler
Mr. John Maling
Mr. Anthony Beſwick
Mr. William Hall
Mr. Jeremiah Wilkinſon, jun.
Mr. John Woodall
Mr. Thomas Stockdale
Mr. George Moorſom
Mr. Sedgfield Dale
Mr. James Cooper
Mr. George Hopper
Mr. William Herbert
Mr. John Richardſon
Mr. John Smith
Mr. Thomas Phillikirk.

THE firſt Engliſh Parliament was held in 1116. Scarbrough ſent Members to Parliament in the 26th year of Edward I. A. D. 1298.

Members of Parliament for Scarbrough, from the year 1660, *to the year* 1707. *From the reſtoration to the Union of England and Scotland.*

1660	Luke Robinſon, Eſq. John Legard, Eſq.
1661	Sir John Croſland William Thompſon, Eſq.
1678	Francis Thompſon, Eſq. William Thompſon, Eſq.
1679	The ſame——The ſame
1680	The ſame——The ſame
1681	The ſame——The ſame
1685	Sir Thomas Slingſby William Oſbaldeſton, Eſq.
1688	William Harboard, Eſq. Francis Thompſon, Eſq.
1690	William Thompſon, Eſq. Francis Thompſon, Eſq.
1695	Lord Irwin Sir Charles Hotham
1698	The ſame——The ſame
1701	Sir Charles Hotham William Thompſon, Eſq.
1702	John Hungerford, Eſq. William Thompſon, Eſq.
1705	Robert Squire, Eſq. William Thompſon, Eſq.

Members

Members for Scarbrough, ſince the Union of England and Scotland.

	Summoned	
Parl^{t}. 1.	*May* 1707.	Robert Squire, Eſq; { Nov. 1707, died,——and ſucceeded by J. Hungerford, Eſq.
		William Thompſon, Eſq.
		John Hungerford, Eſq.
2.	*July* 1708.	John Hungerford, Eſq.
		William Thompſon, Eſq.
3.	*Nov.* 1710.	The ſame——The ſame
4.	*Nov.* 1713.	The ſame——The ſame
5.	*Mar.* 1715.	The ſame——The ſame
6.	*May* 1722.	John Hungerford, Eſq.
		Sir William Strickland, Bart.
7.	*Nov.* 1727.	The ſame——The ſame
		Wm. Thompſon, Eſq. { 1730, J. Hungerford, Eſq; died, and was ſucceeded by W. Thompſon, Eſq.
8.	*June* 1734.	William Thompſon, Eſq.
		Sir William Strickland, Bart. Died 1736
		Tho. Viſcount Dupplin, { A conteſted
		Wm. Oſbaldeſton, Eſq. { election.
9.	*June* 1741.	William Thompſon, Eſq. Died in 1744.
		William Oſbaldeſton, Eſq.
		Edwin Laſcelles, Eſq. Elected in his room.
10.	*Aug.* 1747.	Edwin Laſcelles, Eſq.
		Roger Handaſyd, Eſq.
11.	*May* 1754.	William Oſbaldeſton, Eſq.
		Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart.
12.	*May* 1761.	William Oſbaldeſton, Eſq. { Died in Sept. 1766, and was ſucceeded by his brother
		Fountayne Wentworth Oſbaldeſton, Eſq.
		John Major, Eſq.
13.	*Mar.* 1768.	F. W. Oſbaldeſton, Eſq. { Died 1770.——Sir Ja. Pennyman, Bart.
		George Manners, Eſq. { Died 1772——Earl of Tyrconnel
14.	*Oct.* 1774.	Earl of Tyrconnel
		Sir Hugh Palliſer { Vacated his ſeat 1780, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable C. Phipps
15.	*Sept.* 1780.	Earl of Tyrconnel
		Hon. Charles Phipps, Captain in the Navy
16.	*April* 1784.	Earl of Tyrconnel
		George Oſbaldeſton, Eſq.

SCARBROUGH CASTLE.

WILLIAM le Gros, a military nobleman, one of the ableſt commanders for King Stephen, at the battle of the Standard, an. 1135, at Northallerton, obtained by his good conduct, and his ſhare in that victory, a high place in that King's favour and eſteem. Stephen added to the titles of Earl of Albermarle and Holderneſs, which he before held, that of Lord, or Earl of Yorkſhire; a conſiderable part of which county he poſſeſſed, and therein particularly the diſtrict and town of Scarbrough.

It did not require high military abilities, to diſtinguiſh the very great natural ſtrength, in point of ſituation, which the hill whereon the Caſtle now ſtands, afforded. Towards the town, and bay which it commands, it is difficult of acceſs, by reaſon of an exceeding ſteep ſlope of great height, and being only connected with the hill above the old town by a narrow ridge, eaſily cut through, which it always very conſiderably overlooked. On every other ſide it was inacceſſible; ſtanding on a lofty perpendicular rock, and waſhed by the ſea. The area of this hill contains about twenty acres of exceeding rich paſture land, even now, and was formerly believed to have extended to many more; within the

the plain of it, there is a moſt excellent ſpring of fine water, never known during the dryeſt ſummers to fail in its ſupplies.

THE famous William of Bridlington, born near this place,* and who ſpent the chief of his days in its neighbourhood, gives the following account of what it was in his time, 1197. "The "rock," ſays he, "on which the Caſtle ſtands, "is of a ſtupendous height, and magnitude; "inacceſſible, by reaſon of ſteep craggs, almoſt "on every ſide; and ſtands in the ſea, which "very near ſurrounds it. On the top, is a de-"lightful graſſy plain, of about 30 acres, (though "once accounted 60, or more) with a little foun-"tain of freſh water, flowing from a rock. In "the narrow bit of land, or paſſage, which leads "to the Weſt, and to which on that part it can-"not be aſcended without ſome labour, is a "ſtately edifice! Underneath it, the entrance of "the town begins, ſpreading on both ſides, to "the North and South, carrying its front to the "Weſt; which is ſtrengthened with a wall, but "from the Eaſt, fenced with a rock, where the "Caſtle is erected, and on both ſides of the ſaid "rock, by the ſea!"

EARL William availed himſelf of this ſituation, ſurrounding the creſt, or upper edge of the hill, with an embattled wall, and defended the only entrance, by a ſtrong tower.

ABOUT

* At Newbrough.

About twenty years after the building of this fortification, King Henry II. upon his coming to the throne, gave orders for demoliſhing all the Caſtles erected in King Stephen's time. Earl William with abundant reluctance, and indeed only by compulſion, could be brought to give up a fortreſs, he ſo well knew how to value, and which he had already rendered, nearly impregnable!

Henry, there is good grounds to ſuppoſe, conſidering Scarbrough Caſtle, as being properly ſituated on the ſea coaſt, for a defence to the nation; inſtead of deſtroying, or razing this, as he did moſt others, abundantly encreaſed its ſtrength; commanding a greater, and more noble Caſtle, to be added thereto.

The conſequence in which this fortreſs was thereafter held, may be underſtood by the high rank of thoſe who were appointed its ſubſequent Governors; the charge of it being deemed a mark of high favour and confidence; a recompence, as well as acknowledgment, for the moſt approved fidelity.

Leland, (of whoſe accuracy, and truth, there is no diſpute,) in his Itinerary, performed at the command of Henry VIII. relates that "in the "enterance to the firſt court of this caſtle, there "were three towers in a row; between each, "was a draw-bridge, and an arch; under which, "with ſome expence, the ſea water might have

"been

" been brought to flow. That, in the ſecond " ſquare, was the Queen's Tower, with noble " appartments; not far from which, was a beau- " tiful chapel; and that King Richard III. erected " a bulwark, which is gone to ruin, through the " rage of the ocean." From theſe, as well as ſub- ſequent accounts, it is evident, the ſea has made very conſiderable incroachments, on the extent of Scarbrough Caſtle-hill.

THE preſent remains, to be traced of this for- midable citadel, afford but a faint and imperfect idea, of what its real ſtrength has certainly been; yet, when we duly weigh the great diſparity of powers, between the miſſiles of antiquity, and thoſe now in uſe, it will be readily conceived by any one, from what does appear, how capable it muſt have been, of defence, before the invention of artillery. The remains of an extenſive ram- part, ſtill may be ſeen, at the foot of its ſlope facing the town, and bay, anſwering, in ſome mea- ſure, to a modern glacis. It ſeems as if it had been defended by ſomething of a parapet, and ſtoccado; which being commanded from the caſtle line wall, could not have been long tenable by an enemy, though they ſhould carry it by aſſault, or ſurprize.

ON the ſea ſide, and to the North Weſt, na- ture had done infinitely more for its ſecurity, than any art could either accompliſh,—or ſubvert. To the South, a formidable outwork was carried on, which well defended the *flank* of the Caſtle- gate,

gate, and was it ſelf alſo, commanded by every part of the caſtle near it. The outer gate, according to all military architecture of the times, was ſtrong flanked with towers, and provided with a portcullis, behind, and above which, (as uſual in ſuch military buildings) was a protected opening, for throwing down ſtones, boiling water, melted lead, hot aſhes, lime, &c. as well as darts, and arrows, on the aſſailants, when endeavouring to ſtorm the paſſage. Behind this gate, and corps de garde, is a very deep and perpendicular trench, cut through the narrow neck which joined from the land, to the Caſtle-hill. In the centre of this deep foſſe, ſtill remains a high tower, from which a draw-bridge communicates with the gate—Antiently, a wide ſpace ſeparated this tower from the caſtle; and a communication was made to the gate from within, (as Leland deſcribes) by two other towers, and draw-bridges. If the enemy ſhould carry even theſe, there yet remained ſtrong, and formidable works, to protect the inner-gate. This, opened at the foot of a very noble and grand tower, of extraordinary height, whoſe walls are twelve feet thick, in ſolid maſonry; and ſo cemented, by excellent *lime mortar*, *——that its ſtones, are by far the moſt periſhable materials! Protected, in every ſenſe, by this majeſtic tower, or keep, were circumvallations, which contained moſt of the habitable buildings, appertaining to the caſtle. The outer wall of one of theſe remains—within which a vaſt well was ſunk; but whether originally leading

* In this country they, in general, make mortar *without lime*.

leading to a reſervoir, or a ſpring, is not now perfectly known. As uſual, at every other antient fortification, in every country, tradition amuſes the enquirer, with tales of an under ground communication with the town; and conſequent fables are related; but the moſt probable conjecture, is, that ſloping drains, being carried from the ſurface of the hill, whatever water fell in rain, muſt feed to it, and afforded at leaſt a temporary reſourſe for its garriſon. It is alſo *reported*, that the heavy firing from the caſtle batteries, in the laſt ſiege, ſhook the rock, ſo as to open ſome paſſages, by which its waters (whether from rain or ſprings) found a vent, and could no longer be retained; wherefore, the numbers pent up within, were (ſays the Legend) ſo diſtreſſed, as obliged the governor to capitulate. The embattled line wall, which encloſed the plain of this Caſtle-hill, ran along its outward edge, as was before obſerved, flanking the town, and continuing on, towards the ſea. This was ſufficiently ſtrengthened, by many ſmall projecting turrets, and from its ſituation, in little danger of a near attack—However, among other modes of annoying an enemy, ſhould they have the hardineſs to approach, and climb the hill, with a view to ſtorm and ſcale this line of defence, tradition, with a degree of credible probability, informs us, large ſpars, maſts, and bodies of timber trees, were ſo lodged, that upon any alarm by night or day, they could be let go, and rolled down the ſteep in front, neceſſarily overwhelming any body of men, who ſhould attempt to advance by ſurprize.

HENCE it may be ſeen, that where the ſituation would not poſſibly admit of battering rams, to place againſt it; or towers, built to overlook, and command it; nor yet an approach to be made, but towards a well-fortified gateway, *triply* ſecured by towers, and draw-bridges, &c. hoſtile attacks, without cannon, muſt have been ever tedious, if not fruitleſs, againſt a well-provided garriſon. For it ſhould be beſides noticed, that two other ſupplies of water, than that which failed during its laſt ſiege, are recorded to have exiſted within the Caſtle area. Dr. Wittie, who for many years attended his patients at Scarbrough, and who publiſhed an early account of our medicinal waters, in the year 1667, ſpeaks of what he muſt himſelf have exactly known,---"A "ſpring of water within half a yard of the end "of the rock, towards the ſea, which in the moſt "droughty ſummers, never wanted water, and "was of ſingular uſe to Sir Hugh Cholmley, and "garriſon, in the ſiege." "Near unto which," adds he, "there are alſo cellars, under an old "ruinated chapel, which after a great rain, be-"come full of water, but are dried up in a long "drought."

IN the reign of King Edward II. the Barons in diſcontent at the King's miſgovernment, (chiefly occaſioned by the advice of Piers Gaveſton, his favourite) cauſed him to baniſh Gaveſton out of the kingdom; but having ſoon after recalled, and by his indulgence, ſo animated him, that he inſulted the nobles; the Barons were ſo provoked,

voked, that they took up arms, to remove him from the King's preſence; and to that end, marched towards Newcaſtle, where they heard he was, along with the King. Edward being informed of their motions, took ſhipping, and came to Scarbrough; where having placed Gaveſton in the Caſtle, (then thought the ſtrongeſt place in theſe parts) the King left him here, and rode towards Warwick. The Lords hearing this, haſtened thither with all ſpeed, and beſieging the Caſtle, cauſed it to be ſurrendered; together with Gaveſton, who being their priſoner, deſired only to be brought into the King's preſence, and to be tried according to the laws, and cuſtoms of the realm. The King alſo required the ſame, promiſing to grant their requeſts, if they would bring him to him; which ſome of them conſented to, and were conducting him; but the Earl of Warwick meeting them in the way, took him from his keepers, and beheaded him on Gaverſley-Heath, June 20, 1312.

In the firſt year of the reign of King Richard II. one Mercer, a Scotſman, with ſome Scots, French, and Spaniſh ſhips, entered the harbour of Scarbrough, and carried away ſeveral veſſels, in revenge for his father's impriſonment in this caſtle, where the Earl of Northumberland had ſent him, being taken by ſome Northern ſhips. Alderman Philpot, of London, hearing of this, (which was not only a great loſs, and damage to the townſmen, but a diſgrace to the Engliſh in general,) furniſhed out a fleet of armed ſhips, at his

his own charge, and himſelf purſuing them in perſon, found them joined with 15 other Spaniſh ſhips. He attacked them, and not only recovered the ſhips taken from Scarbrough, but captured all the Spaniſh ſhips in company, with great treaſure on board: but returning, inſtead of being rewarded for his ſervices; he was impeached for preſuming to raiſe a navy, without the advice and conſent, of the King, and council; however, giving ſuch good reaſons for what he had done, he not only came off with credit, but lived in great eſteem, and reputation, ever after.

Mr. Camden ſays, "that the memory of a "much-deſerving patriot may not periſh,—the "fleet which John Philpot, citizen of London, ſet "forth, and manned, at his own private expence, "gained a glorious victory, over a rabble of "pyrates, who impeded all traffic; taking their "captain, and 15 Spaniſh ſhips; which worthy "man, alſo maintained a thouſand ſoldiers, at "his own expence, for the defence of the king-"dom, againſt the French; who ſorely infeſted "the Southern coaſts, in the beginning of the "reign of King Richard II."

In the reign of King Henry VIII. there was a rebellion in the Northern parts, headed by one Aſke, and this caſtle was beſieged by him ſix weeks. Sir Ralph Evers, then governor of it, though he had no other aſſiſtance than his friends, ſervants, and tenants, except a few volunteers, and was near half the time in ſuch want of proviſions,

viſions, that they were forced to ſuſtain themſelves with only bread and water; yet he kept the Caſtle to the end of the Rebellion, and honourably delivered it up to the King.

In the reign of Queen Mary, Thomas Stafford, ſon of Lord Stafford, with a ſmall number of men, took this Caſtle by ſurpriſe, in a manner that gave riſe to a proverbial phraſe, ſtill in common uſe in the neighbourhood;——— "Scarbrough warning, a word and a blow, but the *blow* firſt!" This unfortunate gentleman came to Scarbrough, on a market day, attended, in a manner not at all likely to create any ſuſpicion; and, as if but to ſatisfy curioſity, or amuſe a vacant hour, he ſtrolled about the Caſtle. Under the diſguiſe of peaſants, and countrymen, with their market baſkets hanging on their arms, as well as other unſuſpicious appearances, about 30 men gained admittance within the Caſtle-gate: Theſe Mr. Stafford preſently followed, without any ſeeming knowledge of them; when, they took their opportunity of coming up, at the ſame time, to the different centries, whom they inſtantly knocked down, and ſecured, without ſpeaking a word. Then they ſeized the gate, and admitted the remaining diſguiſed ſoldiers, who, under their outward garb of countrymen, had concealed armour, and accoutrements. But ſhort was the dominion obtained, by this rapid ſucceſs of Mr. Stafford's ſtratagem!——He held it only two days, ere the Earl of Weſtmoreland,

attended by a formidable power, recovered it without any loſs. He alſo took Mr. Stafford, Captain Saunders, and three others; who were ſent up to London, and impriſoned in the Tower for ſome time: They were afterwards brought to trial, and all condemned; Mr. Stafford was beheaded, and three of his company hanged, and quartered. This tranſaction happened on the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyat.

In the reign of Queen Eliſabeth, when the troubles in Scotland brought on the ſiege of Edinburgh Caſtle, Charles, then King of France, in order to foment the differences between Queen Elizabeth, and the Scots; and to prevent her from turning her arms againſt himſelf, ſent Monſ. Virac, with ſhipping for that purpoſe; but, by a ſtorm at ſea, Virac was driven into Scarbrough, where he was apprehended, and ſent to London; thus the French King's deſign being diſappointed the war in Scotland ended.

SIEGE of SCARBROUGH CASTLE.

In the year 1644, Sir John Meldrum, a Scotch ſoldier of fortune, employed by the Parliament in the Grand Rebellion, took Scarbrough by ſtorm, and regularly inveſted its Caſtle. This fortreſs

fortreſs was then held for King Charles I. by the gallant Sir Hugh Cholmley, Bart. who, in the beginning of that Monarch's troubles, had ſided with ſuch as endeavoured to check his more arbitrary proceedings; but perceiving the tendency of their efforts, to be ultimately rebellious, and ſubverſive of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution, he left them with diſdain, returned to his allegiance, and wiped away all remembrance of his former miſtake, by the firmeſt loyalty, and an unſhaken courage, in a tedious ſiege he here ſuſtained.

Of the neighbouring gentlemen, and their adherents, a conſiderable number retired to the Caſtle, in order for ſecurity to themſelves, or in aid to the garriſon. With memorable affection, and nobleneſs of ſpirit, Lady Cholmley choſe to remain in the Caſtle, rather than deſert her huſband, Sir Hugh; and ſhared the hardſhips, as well as imminent perils of a formidable ſiege. Her benevolent care, and humane attention to the ſick, and wounded, in the garriſon, is gratefully recorded, and will be more particularly adverted to hereafter.

The enemy, in full poſſeſſion of Scarbrough town, and the whole country about it, would naturally think of reducing a fortreſs ſo ſtrong, and ſo reſolutely defended, by cutting off all its ſupplies; as well as vigorouſly cannonading, and battering its walls. Accordingly, they eſtabliſhed

out-poſts, to prevent country people from bringing ſubſiſtance, deſtined for either the town, or garriſon. The veſtige of one of theſe, is ſtill conſpicuous, on a hill near the road, and above Peaſeholm-Houſe, (which is idly ſuppoſed a battery from whence the Weſt front of the Caſtle Tower had been knocked down). This, in reality, was the ſpot where a party of men encamped, to guard the road, and North ſand-beach, and reſtrain ſuch as might endeavour, by night, to paſs along with proviſion, for the diſtreſſed inhabitants, or their friends in the Caſtle. All the roads were guarded, and no markets permitted to be held in Scarbrough; but on certain days, leave was given, that one ſhould be held near Peaſeholm, (probably where the ruin of an antient grange is now to be ſeen) whither the town people might reſort, under certain reſtrictions; for, each buyer, was obliged to produce an authenticated ticket, ſignifying, of how many the family they purchaſed for, conſiſted,—and they, were limited to a bare ſubſiſtance.

Batteries were raiſed by the aſſailants, and vigorouſly plied from different ſituations; one of the moſt formidable among theſe, appear to have been erected on a cliff, above the ſpaw houſe; and remains of a very deſtructive one, at leaſt dangerouſly contiguous, are to be ſeen in a field, not far from the town wall. By the line of direction, and cloſeneſs of approach, it ſhould ſeem, as if from hence, the Weſt front of the

the Caſtle, as well as many other of its works, had been beaten down, and laid in ruins—but the cavity behind it, report ſays, ſerved for a battery of mortars—(probably of ſmall dimenſion, or the diſtance they were placed at, it is like, would have been much greater. We read of "*flat ſhells*," thrown about this period, at the ſiege of Hull; which fell ſhort, and proved ineffectual). If this were in fact a mortar battery, it is natural to ſuppoſe, the ſhells were either ſmall, or their form, ſuch as would not permit being thrown from a diſtance. In Leiceſter, there are, or were within theſe few years, ſome ſhells, ſaid to have been conſtructed in the reign of Richard III. which were made of earthen ware. In the armoury at Lucca, in Italy, are many hand granadoes, made of glaſs, very thick, and as fame ſays, exceeding miſchievous. Shells now in uſe, (and not the largeſt among them) frequently range three miles, from the ſpot whence they are thrown!

Many cannon ſhot were found, in digging near the town, as well as about the Caſtle, weighing 36 pounds—and an antient woman, not very many years ſince dead, uſed to relate her alarm at hearing the great ſhot whiz over her head, during the ſiege, while ſhe was milking her cow, in an adjacent field. In the pariſh regiſters, mention is made of divers perſons, ſlain by chance cannon ſhot, while the firing was continued againſt, or in defence of the Caſtle.

Two remarkably providential eſcapes from deſtruction, were experienced by two of the fair ſex; the one during this ſiege; and the other, from a ſhip's gun, in the harbour. The firſt, having continued her needle-work till day light began to fail her, found it difficult threading her needle at the Eaſt window, where ſhe had ſat, and went to a Weſt one, that ſhe might the more eaſily ſee to accompliſh it. At that moment, a glancing ſhot, which had been fired from the garriſon, at the enemy in St. Mary's church, came in at the window ſhe had juſt quitted, and tore every thing in its way to atoms; but without the ſmalleſt detriment to the good woman, thus fortunate by her induſtrious application. The other, while ſpinning in an upper room at the Old Globe Inn, chanced to drop her ſpindle; and as ſhe ſtooped to pick it up, a cannon ball paſſed directly over her, ſtriking the diſtaff to pieces, which ſtood in the very place her head muſt have occupied, had ſhe not at that moment been ſtooping down to the ground.

An exact journal of the ſiege, we are informed, had been kept by Sir Hugh Cholmley, in his own hand writing, and was in the poſſeſſion of N. Cholmley, eſq; who with a view to gratify the curious public, anno 1751, took it with him to London, in order to its being ſent to the preſs—but having arrived at his inn, the ſame night a great fire broke out therein; theſe papers, with many other things of value, were entirely conſumed

ſumed. What anecdotes we have been enabled to offer the reader, with any apparent authenticity, we have produced, or ſhall ſubmit to his inſpection, in courſe of theſe ſheets, truſting, that having done our utmoſt to collect every material for his entertainment, and information, he will make candid allowance for the difficulty in obtaining documents of any weight, and take in good part the beſt fruits of our inveſtigation.

We have, when relating the circumſtances which occaſioned the deſtruction of St. Thomas's, and nearly the ruin of St. Mary's church, already alluded to the reſolute manner in which both the attack, and defence, were carried on. And though of either cavalliers, or batteries, whereon the garriſon guns were mounted, there does not appear the leaſt veſtige, yet we learn from tradition, as well as from conſidering the effects of them, that their train of artillery,* was far

 from

* Sir John Hotham and his ſon made an attempt to ſeize Scarbrough, and its Caſtle. To accompliſh which, they ſent two ſhips thither, with armed ſoldiers, provided with ten pieces of cannon and other ammunition.

Sir Hugh Cholmley having private intelligence thereof, came down by night, and conſulting with the magiſtrates, ſuffered the veſſels to enter the port peaceably: which they no ſooner had done, but Sir Hugh with his aſſiſtants ſeized them, arming themſelves with what was prepared againſt the inhabitants, who planted the cannon to ſecure themſelves againſt the invaſion of Capt. Hotham and his forces. Theſe not long after came, expecting

from inconſiderable; and their ſupply of amunition, competently plentiful. On the South Weſt out-work, which defended the right flank of the gate, without the draw-bridge, it is related, ſeven guns were mounted; and the command of that port, aſſigned to a Captain Buſhell; who having no experienced artilleriſts to fight the guns, was conſtrained to man them, with ſuch volunteers as would turn out for that ſervice. One of thoſe pieces of artillery, unhappily burſted, and killed 7 men, it ſo intimidated the unpracticed, and we may add, undiſciplined garriſon, that however ſtrange to tell (and it was related by

pecting nothing but ſucceſs; but when approached within ſhot, the artillery and muſkets were diſcharged, killing 20 of them,—and the reſt being thereon furiouſly attacked, 30 more were taken priſoners, and the remainder put to flight.

The Queen (Henrietta) ſoon after landing at Bridlington-Key, Sir Hugh Cholmley waited on her Majeſty, and delivered up the keys of Scarbrough Caſtle for the King's uſe; but was graciouſly reinſtated in his office of Governor.

The Queen, who ſtaid near a fortnight at Bridlington, was near looſing her life by two of the Parliament ſhips, which unperceived, in the night time, had entered the bay, firing upon the town; two of their ſhot ſtruck the houſe, piercing it even to the bottom. And her Majeſty being forced to take ſhelter in a neighbouring ditch, as ſhe changed her uncomfortable ſituation, in ſearch of a more commodious place, the bullets flew ſo very thick, that a ſerjeant was ſlain near her perſon, and ſhe here would have probably ended her days, had not the return of the tide, and the threats of Van Trompe the Dutch Admiral, who brought her Majeſty over, obliged them to deſiſt.

by one who ſaw the original journal) eleven weeks elapſed, before they could be again brought to attend to the great guns!

In the ſecond ſiege of Gibraltar, 1726, "twenty nine of our mortars, and ſeventy-four guns burſt, killing and wounding more men by thoſe exploſions, than the enemy did by all their ſhot, and ſhells! Yet, there was no abatement of vigour and alacrity in the garriſon, who fought the remaining guns with great ſpirit, and therewith deſtroyed ſeveral thouſand of the beſiegers."

After various ſucceſſes on either ſide, and a long continuance of the ſiege, whereby moſt of the garriſon's works were ruined, Sir John Meldrum, ſent a haughty ſummons to Sir Hugh Cholmley, requiring his ſurrender, and menacing him with all the tremendous, and indeed, ſavage conſequences of his taking the place by ſtorm. This Sir Hugh rejected, with the moſt undaunted reſolution; and immediately two aſſaults took place, one at the gate, or entering port; and another, at the fartheſt extremity of the line wall, towards the ſea, where ſtood a conſiderable work, taken down in the year, 1756, and known by the name of Charles's Tower. So ruined were all the ſtrong defences of the gateway, by being continually battered, for many months, that the beſiegers found means to penetrate as far as the inner gate, at the foot of the grand tower,

tower, or keep; but here they were ſo annoyed with ſhowers of ſtones, and other miſſiles, as to be thereby compelled to retreat, and abandon the ruined works, they had ſo reſolutely carried.

No leſs formidably ſpirited, was the aſſailants cloſe attack, at the foot of Charles's Tower.—They ſurmounted every obſtacle, climbed the ſteep precipice, while the defenders attention was ſo powerfully called towards the Caſtle gate; and in the confident hope of ſucceſs, Sir John Meldrum himſelf, led them to the charge—but ſuch was the diſadvantage of their ground, and ſuch the bravery of the defenders within, that the ſevere conteſt, here alſo, ended favourably for the garriſon; and, the commander in chief of the aſſailants, Sir John Meldrum, was ſlain, or mortally wounded, by a large ſtone.

THOUGH this account may be depended on; by ſome miſtake, Biſhop Kennet relates, Sir John received his death's wound at Aliſford, in Hampſhire; by a no leſs error, Mr. Granger, in his biography, after obſerving Sir John was a Scotſman, and a very active, as well as ſucceſsful, general for the parliament; he adds, "*but the moſt ſignal* "*of his actions, was the taking the town, and caſtle of* "*Scarbrough.*"

THE *town* he certainly took; but the caſtle was ſurrendered to Sir Matthew Boynton, after a moſt vigorous ſiege, carried on for the ſpace of thirteen

thirteen months, by a formidable, and well ſupplied army, againſt, for the moſt part, irregulars, and a promiſcuous aſſemblage of country people. The immediate cauſe of the ſurrender, is variouſly reported—a want of water from the failure of the great well, in the Caſtle-yard, (already ſpecified) is among other things, aſſerted—again, ſome relate, that a party of the enemy were treacherouſly admitted, being ſuffered by the traitors to climb the rock, and ſcale the wall, on the North Weſt ſide; and, though theſe were defeated, the appearance of ſuch treachery, and mutinous deſigns, among his garriſon, convinced Sir Hugh, it was in vain to keep the caſtle gates ſhut, if his men were determined no longer to defend its walls. Beſides which, the exhauſted ſtate of his military ſtores; many perſons killed and wounded; ſcurvy, and other ſickneſs, breaking out among his remaining forces; now worn down with inceſſant fatigue, and hardſhip; and, the hopeleſs ſituation they were all in, reſpecting relief, conſpired with the demoliſhed ſtate of his fortifications, to induce him to ſurrender, after a ſiege of ſomething more than 12 months, anno 1645.

In Heath's Chronicle, for the year 1645, it is mentioned, that "the town and caſtle of Scarbrough, ſo gallantly defended, a long time, againſt enemies, by ſeveral commanders, and lately againſt Sir John Meldrum, the Scot, who left his bones under its walls, was after, more

more vigourouſly beſieged by Sir Matthew Boynton, to whom, after a tedious beleaguring, the garriſon, worn out by ſickneſs, and many ſlain, and without hopes of relief, the valiant and loyal commander, Sir Hugh Cholmley, delivered it up after a long treaty, and upon honourable conditions; moſt part of the North being poſſeſſed by the Scots, and Parliament forces."

Some account of Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, *Bart.*

Abſtracted from a manuſcript in his own hand-writing. *

"IN the year 1624, Sir Hugh Cholmley was "choſen a burgeſs in Parliament for Scarbrough, "in the laſt year of King James.

"IN 1624, the firſt year of King Charles, he "was again choſen for the ſame place: And in "1640, choſen burgeſs in Parliament for Scar-"brough again. In 1642, he was named one of "the commiſſioners from the Parliament, to the "King, then at York; under a pretence, to give "the King, and country, a right underſtanding, "of the ſincerity of the Parliament's tranſac-"tions:——But, when he received the inſtruc-"tions from *Pym*, who had orders to give them, "they were plainly enjoined to draw the train-bands

* For this curious and valuable remain, we are indebted to the moſt obliging condeſcenſion of Nathaniel Cholmley, Eſq; by whoſe favour we are enabled to preſent it to the public.

" bands together; and that, to oppoſe the King " in all things, was for the Parliament's ſervice. " This he refuſed to accept, ſaying, *it was to* " *begin the war, which he intended not.* Where- " upon, Pym bid him draw the inſtructions to " his own mind,—which he did; but the Lord " Fairfax and him, departing in a coach, before " they could be finiſhed, they were brought to " them by one of the commiſſioners; and tho' " not ſo large as the firſt, yet otherwiſe than he " did aſſent to, or could approve of.

" When they came to York, there were few " about the King but ſoldiers of fortune, or, " ſuch as were no friends to the public peace; " and there he diſcovered, there was a party " with the King, who held intelligence with an- " other prevalent one, in Parliament; both " which, ſo well concurred in fomenting diſtrac- " tions, that, whenever the King offered aught " that was reaſonable, the party in Parliament, " cauſed it to be rejected; and when the Parlia- " ment did ſeem to comply to the King, their " party with him, made it diſliked; which gave " much trouble to Sir Hugh. And whilſt they " were at York, the Lord Keeper Littleton, and " divers others of the Lord's Houſe; as alſo of " the Houſe of Commons, ſtole privately away, " and came to the King; whoſe condition they " thought proſpering; but Sir Hugh's opinion " was, they had miſlead both the King, and the " nation, by quitting the Parliament, as he told

" many

" many of them. There was ſent to the com-
" miſſioners, a paper of 19 propoſitions, from
" the Parliament, to his Majeſty; moſt unjuſt,
" and unreaſonable, as ever he thought was made
" to a King. When they were to have pre-
" ſented them, it fell to his turn to have read
" them; but he would not, as he thought them
" unjuſt, and unreaſonable to be offered to the
" King, and ſo put Sir Richard Stapylton to
" read. He carried back the King's anſwer to
" theſe propoſitions; and about a month after,
" when the Earl of Holland was ſent to his Ma-
" jeſty, (then at Beverley,) Sir Hugh was nomi-
" nated a commiſſioner with him; but diſliking
" the commiſſion, he got freed, and Sir John
" Hotham, put in his place.

" About the latter end of Auguſt, he was de-
" ſired by the Earl of Eſſex, and ſome others,
" to go into Yorkſhire; and to draw out his
" regiment, for ſecuring Scarbrough; which at
" firſt he refuſed, but after being much impor-
" tuned, conceiving theſe preparations of war,
" would end in a treaty, and that himſelf, *who*
" *deſired nothing but that the King might enjoy his*
" *juſt right, as well as the ſubject theirs;* and that
" he ſhould, in this matter, be a more indifferent
" arbitrator, than many he ſaw take arms; and
" more conſiderable, with the ſword in his hand;
" and in a better capacity to advance a treaty,
" than by ſitting in the Houſe of Commons,
" where he had but a bare vote; he accepted the
" employ-

" employment, though hazardous at that time,
" as many gentlemen in Yorkſhire, declaring for
" the King, were already in arms. He had for
" his better ſecurity, a troop of horſe from
" London; and 200 men promiſed him from
" Hull; which never came; and ſo, with the
" horſe, how he deported himſelf in this employ-
" ment, and when, and for what cauſes, he
" quitted the Parliament, he refers the reader to
" an account he has given both of that, and the
" ſiege of Scarbrough. Together in which, it
" will appear, he did not forſake the Parliament,
" till they did fail in performing thoſe particulars
" they made a ground of the war, when he was
" engaged: viz. *the preſervation of religion, pro-*
" *tection of the king's perſon, and liberty of the ſub-*
" *ject;* nor did he quit them for any particular
" end of his own, but meerly to perform the
" duty, and allegiance, he owed to his ſove-
" reign; and which he did, in ſuch a way, as
" was without any diminution to his honour,
" either as a gentleman, or a ſoldier. His wife,
" was in London when he declared for the King;
" and they, being nettled that they had loſt a
" perſon ſo uſeful to them, as he had been, did
" not only paſs ſome ſharp votes in the Houſe
" of Commons, againſt his perſon; but plun-
" dered his wife of her coach horſes, and uſed
" her coarſely. She not underſtanding the
" cauſes why he quitted the Parliament, or the
" true ſtate, of the difference between the King,
" and Parliament; was very earneſt for their
" party.

" party. But after Sir Hugh had unvailed to her " the Parliament's intents, and clearly repre- " ſented to her their proceedings, and the ſtate " of affairs; ſhe then was as much againſt them " and earneſt for the King; and continued ſo to " her death. She came down by ſea, to Whitby; " and after ſhe had been down three days there, " Sir Hugh brought her to Scarbrough, where " he was then governor for his Majeſty, by a " commiſſion from the Marquis of Newcaſtle, " general for the King, in the North parts; and " was governor both of the town, and caſtle. " He had likewiſe a commiſſion for being a " colonel of horſe; and another to be colonel of " dragoons; and had alſo a commiſſion, to order " and judge of all marine affairs, within all the " ports from the Tees, to Bridlington, that fell " within that extent. He lived at Scarbrough in " a very handſome port and faſhion; but upon " ſuch an account, as he thought not many in " employment for the King, and Parliament, " did the like; for he had neither pay, nor al- " lowance, but maintained the poſt of the gover- " nor's place, upon his own purſe; not having " the worth of a chicken, out of the country, he " did not pay for, till the time was come to be " beſieged.

" At the ſiege of Hull, the Marquis of New- " caſtle required his preſence, and would have " needs impoſed upon him the command of a " brigade of horſe, (which was the curſe of the " army;)

" army;) and whither he carried him his own
" regiment of horſe, being the beſt in the army,
" conſiſting of 350 men raiſed at his own charge;
" and drew 400 foot out of his garriſon, anno
" dom. 1644. After the battle of Heſſe-moor,
" the Marquis of Newcaſtle, came to Scarbrough,
" and lodged at his houſe two days, till he had
" furniſhed him with a ſhip to go beyond ſea;
" at his departure, he thanked him for his en-
" tertainment, and told him, he had fear'd he
" ſhould have ſtopped him; ſaid he gave all for
" loſt on the King's ſide; and wiſhed his depar-
" ture with him, which (he ſuppoſed) he con-
" ceived, would be ſome countenance. To this,
" Sir Hugh's anſwer was, that he would wiſh him
" to ſtay; that if he *had* committed an error, he
" knew his duty ſo well, *he* was not to call him
" to account, but obey him, being his general.
" That for his own part, though the place was in
" no defenſible poſture, he meant not to render,
" till he heard from the King, or was forced to
" it. And after the Marquis of Newcaſtle's de-
" parture, moſt of the gentlemen of the country
" which came thither with him, procured
" paſſes to go home, or go to Prince Rupert,
" then in Weſtmoreland; which gave ſuch
" diſcouragement to the foot ſoldiers, as ma-
" ny of them ran away; and indeed he was
" in a very bad condition; for as the town,
" by ſituation, was not tenable; the Caſtle was
" almoſt without habitations, or proviſion, or
" much ammunition. And Sir Thomas Fairfax

" was come with 1000 horſe within 5 miles of the
" place, whereof he had intelligence, and that the
" foot was to follow from York, where the forces
" were under the command of *Mancheſter*, who
" had no other employment for them at that time.

" Sir Hugh was not in a condition to with-
" ſtand this ſtorm; nor knew how to reſiſt, but
" by propounding propoſitions for rendering;
" which he did by Mr. Henry Dorley, a priſoner
" with him, who was a commiſſioner from the
" Parliament, to the Scots, he had fetched out
" of their army, during the ſiege of York. He
" did not perfectly underſtand how matters
" paſſed between the armies, and being deſirous
" of liberty, undertook thoſe propoſitions, and
" to obtain ceſſation for 20 days, whilſt they were
" ſent to the Parliament. The man being partly
" overjoyed with liberty, partly over-reached in
" his employment, gave them at York, ſuch aſ-
" ſurance of the rendering, that *Mancheſter* and
" his army, marched to the South; and the
" Scots, to beſiege Newcaſtle. Lord Fairfax and
" his forces, ſat down before Helmſley caſtle; ſo
" that, before the 20 days expired, Sir Hugh
" had put the town, and caſtle, in a much better
" poſture of defence; and had got into it 400
" loads of corn, cut from the fields: he there-
" fore was out of fear, at the preſent, to be be-
" ſieged—Dorley being returned from London,
" with the anſwers to the propoſals; the Lord
" Fairfax ſent them to him, requiring his anſwer.
" Indeed there was as much granted to himſelf,

as

" he could expect; yet not ſo much as propoſed
" by the propoſitions; of which, ſome being of
" that nature, he was aſſured would not be aſ-
" ſented to; and thereby he had occaſion to
" break the treaty, being out of fear of being
" beſieged at the preſent; though it *had* been
" impoſſible for him to have held out, which he
" now did for about 12 months.—At the begin-
" ning of February following, the ſiege began, of
" Scarbrough town; he ſent into Holland, two
" of his children; but Lady Cholmley would not
" forſake him, *but determined on facing all danger*, ſhe
" continued with him the 12 months, during the
" ſiege of the town and caſtle. She endured much
" hardſhip, yet with little ſhew of trouble; and in
" the greateſt danger, would never be daunted,
" but ſhewed a courage above her ſex; and
" whilſt they were beſieged in the caſtle, ſhe did
" not omit to viſit the ſick perſons, and to take
" extraordinary care of them; making ſuch help
" and proviſions as the place would afford; inſo-
" much as her maids were ſo overwrought, and
" toiled with it, as one of them in the night,
" ſtole away, thinking to get into the town; but
" the enemy's guards, taking her for a ſpy,
" cauſed her to return, which was acceptable to
" his lady; there not being ſufficient perſons in
" health, to attend the ſick. At the ſurrender of
" the caſtle, ſhe procured an article, that the
" garriſon, at his houſe at Whitby, might be
" removed; and ſhe have the liberty to live in
" it; but the captain, in poſſeſſion, liked the place
" ſo well, he would not quit it, until one of his

" ſervants died of the plague; and before he " durſt return again, ſhe unexpectedly (leaving " her two daughters behind her, at one Mr. " Pearcy Hay's, near Malton) adventured over " the moors, in a dangerous ſeaſon, they being " then covered with a thick ſnow; and ſo got " to the houſe, and kept poſſeſſion, though in a " ſad condition.

" Her two ſons, were beyond ſea; and her " girls, ſhe durſt not bring thither, in reſpect of " the late illneſs. She was ill accommodated " with all things; the houſe being plundered, " having nothing but what ſhe borrowed, yet " her ſpirit would not ſubmit her to complain: " And when Sir John Meldrum had ſent propo- " ſitions to Sir Hugh, with menaces, that if they " were not accepted, he would that night be " maſter of all the works, and Caſtle; and in " caſe one of his men's blood was ſhed, would " not give quarter to man, or woman, but put all " to the ſword. Lady Cholmley conceiving Sir " Hugh would more relent therein, in reſpect of " her being there, came to him, without any direc- " tion or trouble, and prayed him, that he would " not for any conſideration of her, do aught " which might be prejudicial to his own honor, " or the King's affairs. By the article of render, " they had liberty to march to the King, or of " paſſes to go beyond ſea; and hearing the King " was then removed into Wales, at Royland; " and Sir Hugh neither in bodily health, nor " having force to ſerve him; that he would, in

" all

" all likelihood, have died in the way, had he " attempted to paſs to the King. He took a " ſhip at Bridlington, for Holland. His brother, " Henry Cholmley, when he came out of the " Caſtle, ſent him 200l. which he diſtributed " among the officers and ſoldiers, to relieve their " diſtreſſes; leaving his wife not above 10l. in " her purſe; and himſelf not above 5l. more " than would diſcharge his paſſage."

* * * * * *

WITH calm tranquillity; nay, perhaps, with a degree of pleaſure, and delight, ſhall many a one now tread, thoſe once fatal ſcenes of horrid bloodſhed, miſery, and war; and while he traces each mouldering veſtige of its antient force, and ſplendor, think on the painful fatigue, anxiety, and diſtreſs, many a gallant heart has felt within it!—Should we draw a parallel between thoſe miſerable times (when neither poſſeſſions, rank, age, nor even ſex, were ſafe protections!) with theſe, wherein we " dwell under our own fig- " tree, and vine; and there is none to make us " afraid." How gratefully, ſhould each mind be filled, with a ſenſe of the bleſſings we enjoy! of the hand which gives them; and, the brave warrior's active toil, by whoſe (at leaſt) *ſecondary* means, we are thus protected! The diſtreſsful hardſhips, which in every clime, a real ſoldier undergoes, and his perſeverance beneath them

all, ſurely, demand *ſome* kind regard, *ſome* gratitude and compaſſion, from the generous heart! and, henceforth, when we behold a well-worn veteran, ſcar'd (cripled perhaps,) by honourable wounds,——who has ſpent his beſt days, and ſhed his beſt blood, in oppoſing the enemies of our King, and Country;——look not upon his poor withered limbs without a thought, what *we* ſhould conceive *our due*, had we been called forth to the ſame arduous duty, and painful lot in life: Look not upon him, without conſidering what muſt have been felt where we now tread; ——as well as by thoſe, who ſo NOBLY fought the battles of their country, in AMERICA, and GIBRALTAR!

APPENDIX

TO THE

ACCOUNT of SCARBROUGH CASTLE.

THE devaſtations of time and plunderers, added to thoſe of cannon balls, againſt a ſpongy mouldering ſtone, have cruelly waſted all that was formidably grand, in this celebrated fortreſs. It lay in a neglected ſtate till the Rebellion, in the year 1745, when Government haſtily gave it ſuch a temporary repair, as might prevent

prevent a ſurpriſe, and then depoſited therein military ſtores; eſpecially of gunpowder, to a great amount, 900 barrels of which were ſtored in the dungeon, under the keep or tower. Warlike accoutrements, and ſtands of arms for 36,000 men, being ſent Northward for the ſupply of our army, the principal part was alſo placed here; confiding in the loyalty of the inhabitants, and the defenſible ſituation of the Caſtle. Every preparation for reſiſting the Rebels, was generouſly made, by the unanimous exertion of the inhabitants; many of whom turned out as volunteers. The then town-ditch, was cleared; all avenues barricaded; batteries thrown up; and 99 cannon mounted to defend, or as the modern phraſe has it, to "*animate*" them.

AFTER the ſuppreſſion of that alarming Rebellion, the Duke of Montague, in the year 1746, while Maſter General of the Ordnance, cauſed the preſent barracks to be erected, adjoining to the Caſtle wall. Part thereof, once a turret, now caſed with brick, forms a ſtair-caſe to theſe barracks; which will contain 120 ſoldiers in 12 apartments. Beſides which there are three others for their officers.

ON the South-Eaſt point of the Caſtle-yard, on the declivity of the hill, facing the haven, at ſome height above the level and reach of the ſea, was, at the ſame time, erected a battery of 12

cannons, 18 pounders. With a covered way, deſcending by a great number of ſteps, from the level of the Caſtle-yard, to the ſaid battery; and leſt the firing from below, ſhould bring down upon them the lofty, but ruined Charles Tower, which ſtood on the projecting angle above; it was then taken down.

The only ſpring, or ſource of water now remaining, appears under an arched vault in the Caſtle-yard, by ſome imagined a cellar built under the chapel; while others deem it a proper repoſitory, or conſecrated ſpring, it being ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Lady's Well.*

Its appearance in ſuch a ſituation, is at any rate extraordinary. Its diſtance from the cliff precipice, is about 25 yards; 300 feet in perpendicular height, from the ſea; and with no high lands above, or on its level, but at a mile's, or more, diſtance; and not the leaſt probability of being ſupplied from any one of them. This reſervoir, however fed, contains about 40 tons of water; and in the moſt remarkable dry years, particularly that of 1765, when moſt of the wells and ſprings, all the country over, were dried up; this had no diminution of its uſual quantity in other years.

By experiments, it has been found to weigh lighter by one ounce, in the Wincheſter gallon, than any other water in this country. An engineer,

gineer who ſuperintended building the barracks, and other military works, about the year 1746, had the curioſity to ſearch for what ſource Lady's Well was ſupplied by.—He accordingly dug round it in every direction to a conſiderable depth, and found that channels, drains, or conveyances were laid under ground, ſo as to carry whatever rain water ſhould fall on the area of the Caſtle-hill to it. If we reflect that on every inch of ſurface, at leaſt 27 inches of water, on an average, fall annually, ſuch ſupply will be held as of conſequence; but we do not conceive that by theſe ſuperficial drains, the whole of its water is ſupplied, ſuch drains being inſufficient to retain the waters for any time: And though this mode, (with every probability,) might fully ſupply the immenſe well, ſunk in the Caſtle-yard; we by no means comprehend it the ſame, with this apparent and very extraordinary *ſpring*. This water deemed excellent for various uſes, is therefore held in high eſteem.

In May, the year 1780, a boy of Mr. Edward Mallory's, grocer, in Newbrough-ſtreet, fell from the North Eaſt ſide of the Caſtle-hill, to the bottom, between two rocks, but providentially no bones were broke; he pitched upon clay or ſand, a good deal cruſhed about the head in falling from ledge to ledge, among the ſhelving rocks; in the paſſage, it is ſuppoſed the wind, being very high, caught his cloaths, and, in ſome meaſure, buoy'd him up; the diſtance he fell, was afterwards meaſured by Mr. George Maling, and was 381 feet.

On

On Sunday the 29th of April, 1787, a boy, 15 years of age, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Huntriſs, bricklayer, fell from a part of the Caſtle-hill, called the Bloody Wall, from the top to the bottom, and though ſorely cruſhed and bruiſed in ſeveral parts, yet not a bone was broke or diſlocated; the depth he fell, on a moderate computation, is 300 feet; he ſo ſoon recovered, that on the Tueſday following he was able, (with crutches) to go out of doors, and is now, June 1ſt, 1787, in a fair way of recovery.

The Caſtle is at preſent garriſoned by a ſmall detachment from the artillery, conſiſting of one maſter, and four deputy gunners; whoſe length of good and actual ſervice, has intitled them to the well-earned tranquillity of their preſent repoſe.

The governor of this Caſtle, is the moſt perfectly brave, Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. Vice Admiral of the White; who in leſs factious times, muſt have been *univerſally* deemed what the great Bayard long ago was*—*An officer whoſe heart was a ſtranger to fear, and every deed that was reproachfull!*

After peruſing the account of the laſt ſiege Scarbrough Caſtle underwent, it may divert the reader to preſent him with a letter, written at the ſiege of a neighbouring place, (Newcaſtle) very

* Le Chevalier ſans Peur, et ſans reproche.

very near the ſame period with that of Scarbro', which affords both a ſtrong contraſt with the ſpirit of Sir Hugh Cholmley's memoir, and a whimſical ſketch of pride, and meanneſs, expreſſed in the ſame epiſtle, by a Parliamentary General Officer of thoſe times.

Sir John Leſley's letter, to Sir Thomas Riddle, of Gateſhead, upon the ſiege of Newcaſtle, in the year 1640:

'SIR THOMAS,

'BETWEEN me and God, it makes my heart 'bleed bleud, to ſee the warks gaen thro' ſo trim 'a garden as yours. I hae been twa times wi my 'couſin, the General, and ſae ſhall I ſax times 'mare, afore the wark gae that gate; but gin a' 'this be dune, Sir Thomas, yee maun macke the 'twonty pound, thretty; and I maun hae the 'tag'd tail'd trooper that ſtands in the ſtaw; and 'the little wee trim gaeing thing that ſtands in the 'neuk o'th ha', chirping and chiming at the noun-'tide of the day; and forty bows of beer to ſaw 'the mains witha'; and as I am a Chevalier of 'fortune, and a limb of the houſe of Rothes, as the 'muckle maun kiſt in Edinburg auld Kirk can 'weel witneſs, for theſe aught hundred years bye-

'gaine,

'gaine, nought ſhall ſkaith your houſe, within or 'without, to the validome of a twapenny chicken,

'Yours,

'JOHN LESLEY,

'Major General, and Captain over ſax ſcore 'and twa men, and ſome mare; Siller 'Tacker of Sterling; Conſtable of Leith; 'and Sir John Leſley, Knight, to the 'boot of â that!'

FROM every part of the Caſtle-hill, there is a beautiful, commanding view, whether towards the land, or ſea; the country, pier, and new buildings, afford a delightful variegated map—and the ſea, in a clear day, can no where be viewed to greater advantage.—Hence is diſcovered, not only the approach of ſhips, but often ſcools, or ſhoals of various fiſh; eſpecially thoſe immenſe emigrations of Herrings; their dire foe, the perſecuting Porpus; or the majeſtic Whale! nor is the following deſcription of the eaſtern view from the Caſtle, fabulous, though poetic.

"In Eaſtern ſite now ſeas tormented foam;
Now ſoft aſcending from the beach, all mute,
All motionleſs, like an expanſive plain
Of poliſhed criſtal;—the blue diſtant clouds
Unite their waves, and, now, by ſcaly ſhoals,
Are all with glory cloath'd——

—Herrings,

" —Herrings, by the Sun's meridian beams,
Fluttering on the ſurface of the ſea,
Hence, are diſtinctly ſeen——
——Every ſcale
Twinkles with living luſtre, varied ſtill
By motion, depth, and diſtance;
Now, by the finny thouſands ting'd, the waves,
All ſhine cerulean ſaphire; now the gems,
So multitudinous, appear ſo rare;
Nor words can paint their light; nor fancy find,
In all her mingled cells, a ſemblance meet,
To match their combinations——
——While——
On moves the dark monſter, whoſe broad back appears
Scarce covered by the ſea, Leviathan,
Hugeſt of living creatures, Ocean's King."

Scarbrough, a Poem

On the 25th of November, anno 1785; two large ſized Whales, (as ſuppoſed, the male, and female) being ſeen from this place, were purſued, and one ſtruck by ſome ſeamen of Scarbrough; but, the harpooner, who jumped on the Whale's back, to dart his harpoon into him, unaccuſtomed to ſo precarious a ſituation, was confuſed, and did not implicitly follow the directions given him; by which means, the harpoon not penetrating to a ſufficient depth, the fiſh, worth many hundred pounds, made its eſcape!

Hence alſo, the noble projections of this beautiful coaſt, entertain the eye with their grandeur, variety, and extent!

FLAMBROUGH.

FLAMBROUGH-HEAD.

THE Eaſternmoſt boundary of the view, and the juriſdiction, invites every ſtranger of real curioſity, to a nearer inſpection. Parties are often formed to viſit it by water, in Auguſt, and September. Though its entertainments are *moſt* aſtoniſhing, about the beginning of June. This angle of the iſland, fronts about S. E. its cliffs are of a white crumbling rock, which is from one, to about 300 feet in perpendicular height; full of ſmall cavities, and projecting ledges of ſtone, which afford both reſting places, and receſſes for neſts, to an inconceivable multitude of different ſea fowl!—At its foot, which the ſea waſhes, are many real *grottos*, and caverns, ſome among them, of magnificent dimenſions, highly worthy the pains of inveſtigating to thoſe who are delighted with ſavage rocky ſcenes, and bold groteſque nature, ſtupenduouſly phantaſtic!——This range of cliff, forming divers little bays, and undulating ſweeps, extends about ſix miles; the whole of its perpendicular front, in moderate weather, is ſo covered with Awks, Gulls, Black Guillimotes, Kittywakes, Puffins, Cormorants, Sea Parrots; and among the caverns, Rock Pidgeons; that an idea can hardly be conveyed of their numbers, or amazing appearance, and varieties. It muſt be

be ſeen, to be comprehended, and once ſeen, will never be forgotten!

The contemplation of a cliff thus "covered "with hatching birds (ſays Dr. Goldſmith) af- "fords a very agreeable entertainment; and as "they ſit upon the ledges of the rocks, one above "another, with their white breaſts forward, the "whole group has not unaptly been compared "to the view of an apothecary's ſhop!—In breed- "ing too, they have frequent conteſts: one bird "who has no neſt of her own, attempts to diſ- "poſſeſs another, and put herſelf in the place.— "This often happens among all the Gull kind, "and I have ſeen the poor bird, thus diſplaced "by her more powerful invader, ſit near the "neſt, in penſive diſcontent, while the other "ſeemed quite comfortable in her new habita- "tion! Yet this place of pre-eminence, is not "eaſily obtained; for the inſtant the invader "goes to ſnatch a momentary ſuſtenance, the "other enters upon her own, and always ven- "tures another battle, before ſhe relinquiſhes "the juſtneſs of her claim!"

In the month of May, and June, they lay their eggs, and hatch their young, in a ſituation apparently inacceſſible to any but the winged part of the creation!—Yet what can be ſafe on this earth, that is deſirable in the prying, and inſatiable eye of man! By means of ſtakes, driven in the ground above, and ropes made faſt to them, boys, and perſons of light weight, are let

let down the face of the Rock, with baſkets, who rob the neſts of eggs, to their full ſatiety; and ſend them, in loads, for the ſugar works at Hull, &c. Notwithſtanding which immenſe, and conſtant depredations, of late, at the bird's breeding ſeaſon, their uſual increaſe, ſeems to ſuffer no viſible diminution!

It would be idle to *attempt* deſcribing the effect produced by ſuch miriads of birds, thick ſpread over ſo vaſt a *wall* of rock, more than two leagues in length, all confuſedly ſwarming at their different purſuits; croaking; ſcreaming; feeding their noiſy young; calling their mates; ſoaring over your head; or, ſtudding the emboſſed rocks with their varied forms; ſome in groups, floating, like a diſtant navy, on the water; others ſkimming along its ſurface, in ſearch of food—but if a gun is fired, all within reach of its terrifying ſound, leave their occupations;—nay, their neſts, and young;—ruſh together in dark clouds of complainants, "*thick and numberleſs as the gay motes which do people ſun-beams*"—remonſtrating, as it were, on the cruelty of ſuch unprovoked invaſions, on ſo peaceable, harmleſs, and ſecluded a tribe! Many of the birds are of beautiful plumage, diverſified forms, and gay colours, but ſhould be viewed by a near approach to the rock, which can only be ſafely, and ſatisfactorily effected, in very calm weather. Even then, the ſolemn roar of the waves ſwelling into, and pouring back, their vaſt momentary caſcades, from the

the huge caverns beneath; added to the immenſe expanded ſurface before you—the confuſed hurly burly, and din of ſcreams, over head—in ſhort, the various unuſual ſounds, that gather on every ſide—above, below, and all around, fill the mind with grand, and even ſolemn ideas; ſublimely pleaſing!—Scarce any one on viſiting this place, does not wiſh to indulge them, in a few moments of ſolitary, or uninterrupted obſervation!

Burlington, about 5 miles from Flambrough, and 20 from Scarbrough; is a large town, and affords a commodious head quarter for thoſe who wiſh to take this excurſion, chiefly by land: From thence, to the village of Flambrough, the road is exceeding good, through pleaſant corn fields, and over an open country, with a fine command of Burlington-bay; and a ſea, as well as land view, that cannot fail to amuſe.——At Flambrough, a village intirely inhabited by fiſhermen, and their families; a guide may be eaſily obtained, who will procure a boat, convey you to the moſt entertaining ſpots, and ſatisfy the inquiries of the curious traveller. It is remarkable, that *Flamingos*, (of which there are many in Andaluſia, and Granada, in Spain) have been obſerved by Pere Labat, to drink a ſurpriſing quantity of ſea-water—Gulls, and ſea fowl in general, there can be no doubt, alſo drink ſea-water, as vaſt numbers of them frequent, and live long in ſituations, where freſh water may not poſſibly be obtained; and it is well known, that

the blood muſt ſoon become unfit for circulation, unleſs occaſionally diluted by ſome kind of fluid.

THE plumage of theſe birds, and indeed all ſea fowl in general, is ſaid to be uſeleſs for bedding; as from the oilineſs of its nature, it retains an offenſive ſmell,—however carefully ſelected or prepared. Among theſe birds, the large grey Sea Gull is eatable—as are moſt of the different eggs. But the Kittywake, though ſeldom in uſe here, is, in ſome places, conſidered as a delicacy: "The young of them, ſays Mr. "Pennant, are a favourite diſh in North Britain, "being ſerved up a little before dinner, as a "whet for the appetite. I was told of an honeſt "gentleman, who was ſet down, for the firſt "time, to this kind of *whet*, as he ſuppoſed, and "after demoliſhing half-a-dozen, with much im-"patience declared, that though he had eaten "*ſax*, he did not find himſelf a bit more hungry "than before he began!"

Of the Fiſh caught near, and brought to Scarbrough, and the mode of taking them.

THE principal fiſh, brought to Scarbrough for ſale, are Cod, Haddoc, Ling, Scate, Hollibut, Codling, Herrings, Turbot, Whiting, Pars, Billits, Cole Fiſh, Lobſters, * Crabs, and Shrimps.

* Thoſe brought from Flambrough are extraordinarily good.

Shrimps.——The ſeaſon for Cod, from a miſtaken idea entertained by many, has been ſuppoſed to be altogether confined to the winter months;—but as a convincing proof to the contrary, many of them are daily brought to this market, in June, July, and Auguſt, in the fineſt ſeaſon. Beſides, during thoſe months, both on theſe coaſts, and the banks of Newfoundland, immenſe quantities, in the higheſt perfection, are taken and ſalted, for the winter conſumption of the catholic world. The good condition, or as it is ordinarily termed, "*the being in ſeaſon*," of Cod, is known by its particular thickneſs towards the head and ſhoulders.

In May, and part of June, the larger ſized fiſh of this kind, as well as Ling, do, many of them, depoſit their ſpawn, but by the end of June, moſt of them, except the Ling, are again fit for the table. Such as fiſhermen take near the ſhore, and on ſandy banks, are always of a looſe texture, and in poor condition in every ſeaſon of the year. The healthy and fine fiſh, are caught on a rocky bottom. This coaſt indeed chiefly conſiſts of covered rocks, in places intermixed with ſand, that both ſhelter Crabs, Lobſters, and various ſhell fiſh; as well as produce ſuch food as the larger fiſh delight in. The vaſt extent of ſcar, or ledge of rocks as far as, and upon the very Dogger Bank, interſperſed with ſandy ſpots, afford ſuitable places for them to ſpawn in, as well as to feed. Accordingly fiſhermen remark,

that when they lay their lines in deep water, on a rocky bottom, they conſtantly take; but, when by chance, or through inexperience, on ſand; they ſeldom ſucceed in any material degree; and what they catch, is neither large, nor good in its kind.—Alſo, that Cod fiſh do not migrate from hence, but are to be found on this coaſt throughout the year.

Ling, as well as Cod are, in the months of July and Auguſt, bought by thoſe who ſalt them, at, from eleven ſhillings, to fourteen per ſcore. Ling, meaſuring not leſs than 26 inches (from gill to the fork of the tail); and Cod, 20 inches. Ling, not unfrequently, weighing 4 ſtone weight each.—A Cod fiſh was taken near Scarbrough, 1755, meaſuring five feet eight inches; girth, five feet; weighed 78 pound; and ſold for one ſhilling! To every ſtone, they allow two pecks of ſalt for curing them; and when dry, are ſold from 18l. to 22l. per ton. By the ſingle fiſh, they are, not unfrequently, bought, after a plentiful take, at about a halfpenny a pound.

The immenſe banks of Newfoundland, is the greateſt known reſort for Cod and Ling. This conſtitutes a flat of above 500 miles long; ſurrounded by deep ſea; their quantities there ſurpaſs all calculation; but it is aſſerted of them, that they go farther North to depoſit their ſpawn. Their increaſe is moſt prodigious. The ſpawn of a Cod fiſh, taken in December, was found to contain

3,686,760

3,686,760 eggs. A gentleman of this neighbourhood, in the month of April, 1786, obtained the kelk, or ſpawn of a Ling, at Scarbrough, which weighed five pounds and a half, (good weight) avoirdupois;—each grain contained 500 eggs; conſequently, the whole amounted to the almoſt incredible number of, 19,248,625.

Fishermen inform us, that a ſea fiſh in general, muſt be ſix years old, before it is fit to be ſerved up to table. "Mackarel, one year old, are no larger than one's finger; thoſe of two, twice as big; at three or four, they become that ſmall kind of Mackarel, that have neither milts, nor roes; between five and ſix, ſuch as are commonly brought to market.—Flat fiſh, in like manner.—The Turbot one year old, is no bigger than a crown piece; at two, as broad as one's hand; but muſt be five or ſix before it is in perfection." The great collection of ſpawn is obſerved only in large and old fiſh. The Scate kind in October go quite out of ſeaſon, but after an interval of about ſix weeks, are again good; though in their higheſt perfection from May and June, through the ſummer. The ſmaller fiſh which do not ſpawn, and which fiſhermen therefore term maiden, are always fit for the table. And it may be in general remarked, that after June, the fiſh, taken on this coaſt, are, for the moſt part, good; though the Turbot is not in *high* perfection. Soals are ſeldom brought in any abundance to this market, but are here excellent, and

to be found in all the ſandy bays, particularly Filey. We alſo collect from experienced fiſhermen, and others on this coaſt, that the time of ſpawning, cannot be exactly aſcertained for each fiſh: as it is often found a month, or more, after the uſual term aſſigned, that they have not entirely depoſited their ſpawn. However, either male, or female fiſh of the Cod, may be always had in ſeaſon; the male, apparently, recovers ſooner than the female; and ſmall ſized fiſh are little affected at any period.

THIS whole coaſt is richly ſupplied with varieties of excellent fiſh. It proves an error in the writings of naturaliſts, as well reſpecting the ſeaſon of Cod and Ling, and their migrations, as that of Herrings; ſince they are to be taken here through the year. It is true the great ſhoals of "Herrings from the North, begin to appear off the Scottiſh coaſt, and the Shetland iſlands, in April; and arrive with us about June. Their length and breadth is ſuch, as alters the very appearance of the ocean. They divide into columns five or ſix miles in length, and two, three, or four in breadth, while the water before them curls up as if forced out of its bed. Sometimes they ſink for the ſpace of ten or fifteen minutes, then riſe again to the ſurface, and in bright weather reflect a variety of ſplendid colours, like a field beſpangled with purple, gold, and azure.—Tho' the fiſhermen often take as far as 2000 *barrels

* Vide Dr. Goldſmith's Animated Nature.

rels at a general draft, and multitudes are employed in taking them for a long continuance, it is calculated, man does not obtain more than one in a million of their numbers.—The Gulls, Sharks, Ganets, and Porpuſſes purſue them with inceſſant greedineſs; and the ſpermaceti Whales, when they croſs their latitudes, ſwallow barrels at a a yawn." But, "the power of encreaſing in theſe "animals exceeds our idea," and, "adds Mr. "Goldſmith, would in a very ſhort time outſtrip "all calculation.—A ſingle Herring, if ſuffered "to multiply unmoleſted and undiminiſhed for "20 years, would ſhew a progeny greater in bulk "than ten ſuch globes as that we live upon. But "happily the balance of nature is exactly pre-"ſerved, and their conſumption is equal to their "fecundity. Elſe the ſea would ſoon become "overcharged with the burthen of its own pro-"ductions; and that element, which at preſent "diſtributes *health* and *plenty* to the ſhore, "would but load it with putrefaction."

It may not be diſpleaſing to perſons of curioſity, if we offer them a ſhort ſketch of an authentic account we obtained, relative to the aſtoniſhing increaſe in ſome of the ſpecies we here have enumerated.——A Flounder of two ounces weight, contained 133,407 eggs——One of 24 ounces, 1,357,400——Herrings, weighing from 4 ounces, to 5¼, from 21,285, to 36,960——Lobſters, from 14, to 36 ounces, contained as far as 21,699——Mackarel, 20 ounces, 454,961——

Prawn, 3,806——Shrimps, from 2,849, up to 6,807——Smelts, from 14,411, to 38,278——Soal, of 5 ounces weight, 38,772; one ditto, 14 ounces and a half, contained 100,362. To which may be added the Cod before mentioned, producing 3,686,760; and a Ling 19,248,625!!

THERE are two ſorts of boats uſed by the fiſhermen from this port, which differ from thoſe in the South, viz. the Cobble, and the Five-men-boat. The Cobble is 20 feet 6 inches long, five feet in extreme breadth, wide floored and nearly flat bottomed; about one ton burthen, and rowed with three pair of ſhort oars, or ſkulls, occaſionally ſteping a maſt, and hoiſting a lug ſail. It is ſaid to be an admirable kind of ſea boat, but we hardly know any port in Europe, where the ſame is not aſſerted of conſtructions as different as we can well ſuppoſe to be uſed on the ſame element; and after ſome attention towards it as a matter of curioſity, and worth regarding in other points of view, it ſhould ſeem in general, with reſpect to ſafety, that more depends on judicious management of the boat, than its conſtruction. The Five-men-boat is forty feet long, fifteen broad, clincher built, and 25 tons burthen; navigated by ſix men and a boy; but called "*Five-men-boats*," from their being only ſo many, who ſhare in the profits of the boat; the other man and boy are hired to cook, &c. and have only their wages.—Three men, man each Cobble, for fiſhing; each of them is provided with three lines

lines, which they take with them, neatly coiled upon an oblong baſket, conſtructed for the purpoſe. Their hooks are baited and placed very regularly in the centre of the coil; each line is furniſhed with 280 hooks, at 6 feet 2 inches diſtance from each other. The hooks are faſtened to ſtrong horſe hair lines, 27 inches in length. Nine of theſe lines are faſtened together, and uſed as one line, which extends about 3 miles, and is furniſhed with above 2,500 hooks. An anchor and buoy are fixed at the firſt end of the line, and one more at each end of each man's line—in all, four anchors and four buoys. The line is always laid a croſs the current. The tides of flood and and ebb continue an equal time on this coaſt, and when undiſturbed by winds, run each way ſix hours. They are ſo rapid, that the fiſhermen can only ſhoot, and hawl their lines, at the turn of the tide; and therefore, the lines always remain upon the ground about ſix hours. The ſame rapidity of tide, prevents their uſing hand lines.

The Five-men-boats are much employed in the Herring fiſhery at Yarmouth, where they go in September, and return in November; after which, they generally lay their great boats up, until the beginning of Lent; at which time they go off to the edge of the Dogger-bank, and other places, taking two Cobbles on board—when, upon their fiſhing ground, they come to anchor, and fiſh from their boats in the ſame manner as thoſe who go from the ſhore in a cobble. They commonly

commonly run into harbour twice a week to ſell their fiſh. Theſe boats are decked at each end, but open in the middle, and carry two conſiderable lug ſails; they are remarkable ſwift ſailers, but, being built very ſlight, require great management in a heavy ſea.

The beſt bait for all kinds of fiſh, is freſh Herring, cut in pieces of a proper ſize. It is an undoubted fact, though not generally underſtood, that Herrings are to be taken on this coaſt at any time in the Winter, and all the ſpring, whenever the fiſhermen put down their nets for that purpoſe. Small Lampries brought from Tadcaſter, Haddocks, cut in pieces, Muſcles, ſand Worms, Limpits, and even Bullocks Liver are alſo uſed.

Scarbrough Sand, (near that ſpot, within the line of the Pier,) whereon ſhips are built, is the general market for their fiſh. The cobble boats are often run up from low water mark on wheels, with a ſail ſet, conducted by the fiſhermen, who diſpoſe of their cargo in the following manner:

The intended purchaſer aſks the price of the cargo, and bids a *groat*; the fiſherman ſtates a ſum on the oppoſite extreme, as much perhaps above its worth, as was bid leſs than its value: the one bids up, and the other reduces his demand; until they meet at a reaſonable point, when the purchaſer ſuddenly exclaims, *HET*.

It occaſionally happens, two, or more *ladies*, pronounce the ſame *elegant monoſyllable* of acquieſcence, at the ſame moment; which uſually produces ſomething of a converſation, neither very laconic, nor altogether diveſted of a few perſonalities!—Yet, in this, they but follow the example of *our betters*—but then, the reaſon is good on *their* ſides; for the honourable gentlemen, diſpute about the LOAVES as well as FISHES!

"*Superſtition, in* many inſtances, *here deigns to linger ere ſhe leaves the land.*"

One of them, is obſervable in the univerſal cuſtom of fiſhermen, when proceeding out to ſea on their buſineſs, leaſt it ſhould prove ominous, they will, upon no account whatever, utter a ſingle word—but the whole preparation, as well as embarkation, is carried on in the moſt profound, and ſerious ſilence. Whatever may from accident, be neceſſary to expreſs, is done by ſignificant ſigns; nor does this *water pantomime* conclude, until they arrive on the fiſhing ground.

A new ſhip is by no means ſuffered to go to ſea on a Friday—and both omens, and lucky, or unlucky days, are not yet ſtriken out of the fiſherman's traditional callender.

It is related of a perſon, who, on the eve of his departure on a conſiderable journey, having a new pair of boots brought home, laid them in a cloſet; but very ſoon after returning, found the rats had fallen upon and eaten them almoſt up.

This

This unlucky event he conſidered might be ominous, and therefore waited on a gentleman of great learning, and a philoſopher, humbly requeſting his opinion, whether this were not a dangerous portent, warning him againſt the intended journey? The philoſopher,* after a ſhort pauſe, replied—I do not conceive any thing particularly alarming, or portentous, in theſe rats having eaten your new boots;—but if the boots had eaten the rats, I ſhould have been of a very different opinion!

Before we leave Scarbrough Sands, it may be expedient to relate a particular cuſtom invariably obſerved thereon. When the ſeams of a new ſhip are firſt calked, each man has his proportion of the work marked off, where he is ſtationed, 'till the calking be compleated. The man who works neareſt the ſtem, and the other who is neareſt the ſtern, are, by indiſpenſible cuſtom, obliged to demand a kiſs of every female, who paſſes during the time of calking——If the lady refuſes the favour, ſhe may compound by giving ſomething to purchaſe oil to rub upon his *riming iron*, that it may more eaſily enter the ſeam. If the lady will not comply with either of the requeſts, the carpenter muſt take the kiſs, or be ſeverely cobbed by his companions.

N. B. Neither inhabitants nor ſtrangers are exempted from this tax—ladies ſeldom eſtimate the value of a *kiſs*, at leſs than one *ſhilling*!

" Physicians

* Cato.

"PHYSICIANS obſerve, that fiſh yields little "nouriſhment, andſoon corrupts; that it abounds "in a groſs ſort of oil and water, and hath but "few volatile particles, which renders it leſs fit "to be converted into the ſubſtance of our "bodies; that it is cold and moiſt, and muſt "needs (ſay they) produce juices of the ſame "kind, and conſequently is *improper to ſtrengthen "the body.*"

WE who (with all deference be it ſpoken) are no phyſicians, cannot help obſerving, that ſuch men as from neceſſity, not choice, live chiefly upon fiſh, are *robuſt* and *long-lived*, look healthy, and have a great many children playing about their doors; that their wives are frequently in the ſtraw, and their *ſhoals* of children, by no means degenerate, in point of either growth, or any other viſible appearance: on which ſubject we ſhall only add the following anecdote:

HENRY Cornelius Agrippa, firſt phyſician to the Emperor, Charles V. wrote a treatiſe, which *proved* (by deduction of ARGUMENT) that Fiſh, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Poultry, Milk, Cabbage, and Bread, were not only in themſelves vaſtly unwholſome, but in a degree poiſonous.—On this being related to the Emperor, his Majeſty replied, "*pues*, y que come et medico?" *Well*, but *what does the doctor eat?*

RIDES.

RIDES.

HACKNESS,

ONE of the principal rides, that the company take, during the ſpaw ſeaſon, is to Hackneſs. Its ſituation, ſufficiently romantic, is about ſix miles S. W. of Scarbrough, in a ſmall narrow valley, pent in and contracted by the cloſe approach of ſurrounding hills; the road winds between them, as they irregularly protrude, adorned with copſe or woods, from their ſummit, nearly to the bottom; the different ſhades, and tints of theſe, eſpecially in the early ſpring, and autumn, are finely contraſted by the rich verdure of ſmall fields, and glades, whereby they are interſected. And it is obſervable, that every *head*, or hill ſide, which projects in the ſhort windings of this valley, differs from the reſt, as well in ſhape, as ornament. On one, ſmall detached oaklings, riſing from a green ſod, and paled round by young aſhes, gracefully hide their ſlender waiſts, behind each other. The oppoſite (horrida dumis) thick, rough, and briary; with a *ſcattering* of larger ſized trees:—An entire copſe covers another; and over-againſt it, mix'd woods of various kinds; ſome interſperſed with heath; others

others bordered with ſprinklings of winns or goſs: but ſome more conſpicuous, to the right, as you approach, are ſeen delightfully creſted, by a rich plumage of tufted trees: thoſe overhang a pleaſant narrow ſlip or glade, rarely noticed, but abounding with tall aſh ſaplings, ſheltered from every wind; an admirable ſpot for celebrating a *fete champetre*——but now, only the favourite reſort of rooks, and protection to cattle in the rude viſitation of the winter's wind!—After a ſhort meander, a neat church ſpire preſents itſelf to the view, and the manſion-houſe top is ſeen to the Southward of it; you here croſs, and paſs by, ſeveral conſiderable ſprings of excellent pure water, which unite and turn an overſhot mill, that, with its noiſy frothing caſcade, becomes an agreeable ruſtic decoration, both to the hall, and the village.

A FEW ſmall cottages, near a church, (we had almoſt ſaid) in miniature; the gloomy looking hall or manor-houſe, a few ſcattered pines, that nod their venerable heads over the road ſide;—and above all the ripling brook, which meets you on your way to the public-houſe, cannot fail to engage *ſome* attention. In ſhort, theſe are decorated by abrupt hills, *limiting* the eye, it is true, exceedingly, but yet *amuſing* it with irregular lines, and platts of wood or copſe, oppoſed by the brown dreary barren ſummit of *Hutton Buſhell* moor, as a foil to them.

SUCH

Such objects will neceſſarily gratify the ſpectator, in proportion only as he is ſurpriſed by the firſt view of them, *or*, may have had his curioſity *anticipated*, and his expectations *raiſed* by florid deſcription! Their out-lines are certainly agreeable, but will be ever liable to much prejudice, from too ſtrong a ſhade, or too fanciful a colouring: yet no one will refuſe to acknowledge Hackneſs affords a peculiar ſcenery—rural at leaſt, and pleaſingly ſecluded, as well as agreeably contraſted, with that gay neighbouring throng, where all are ſolicitous to *appear* happy and opulent, or beautiful, and engageingly accompliſhed!

At the South end of the village, is a ſmall public houſe, whither the company often reſort to drink tea, and not unfrequently to partake of a ruſtic dinner; which, upon previous notice, the widow Halder takes care to provide, if not *elegantly*, yet in a manner ſo wholſome, cleanly, and neat, as ſufficiently to recommend a plain joint, and a barn door fowl, to a keen appetite;—and ſuch, the pure air, the ride,—and a range among thoſe neighbouring "*dingles*, *dells*, *and boſky bourns*," can ſcarce fail to excite.

Near the public houſe, flows the Derwent; whoſe ſtream affords no inconſiderable ſtore of ſmall Trout, and Grayling, which the politeneſs, and liberal manners of Mr. Johnſtone, and Mr. Oſbaldeſton, (who claim the royalty of its banks) have never withheld from the *fair* angler.

SUCH as delight in Fly Fiſhing, and know how to avail themſelves of the *voracious* moment, may exclaim with Gay:

"Around the ſteel no tortured worm ſhall twine;
"No blood of living inſect ſtain my line;
"Let me, leſs cruel, caſt the feathered hook,
"With pliant rod athwart the pebbled brook;
"Silent along the mazy margin ſtray,
"And with the furwrought fly delude the prey!"

BUT thoſe who wiſh to enjoy ſuch amuſements on a higher ſcale, make *Driffield*, the occaſional ſcene of their dexterity, and perſeverance; a pleaſant and conſiderable town, about 25 miles from Scarbrough, (not unworthy of a Summer's viſit, even from thoſe who content themſelves with rejoicing over the watery victims of *another*'s art, ſmoaking, on the well-ſpread board). However, not without permiſſion firſt obtained of R. Langley, Eſq; and thoſe other gentlemen, within whoſe extenſive royalties it is ſituated.

"HAPPY England! (to borrow the elegant ſimplicity of Walton's remark) where the ſea furniſhes an abundant and luxurious repaſt; and the freſh waters, an innocent and harmleſs paſtime; where the angler, in chearful ſolitude, ſtrolls by the edge of the ſtream, and fears neither the coiled Snake, nor the lurking Crocodile; where he can retire at night with his few Trouts, to ſome friendly cottage, where the landlady is good, and the daughter innocent and beautiful; where the room is cleanly, with lavender in the

 ſheets,

Trout not Trouts

ſheets, and twenty ballads ſtuck about the wall! There, he can enjoy the company of a talkative brother ſportſman; have his Trouts dreſſed for ſupper; tell tales; hum old tunes, or ſing a merry catch. There, he can talk of the wonders of nature, with learned admiration; or find ſome harmleſs ſport to content him; and paſs away a little time, without offence to God, or injury to man!"

If wandering in purſuit of romantic views, of groups, or detached objects; pictureſque, many of them, as well as ſilvan,—be a deſirable entertainment to the ſtranger, he will find himſelf amuſed, by climbing the hill, immediately behind the public houſe, before noticed, under the appellation of *Hackneſs-Head*.

On the South ſide of this, and from its plain, is ſeen the river Derwent, winding its ſilvered courſe, amidſt ſmall meadows, ſcattered trees, and here and there, a ſolitary farm, or mill, or bridge, all bounded by the dreary heights of Hutton Buſhell moor.

An oppoſite valley to the North, and which continues on Weſtward, from the church, leads to many a verdant ſketch, whoſe modeſt beauties lay unrevealed, to the curſory or incurious viſitor; but yield ample recompence, for the momentary toil of exploring them. Tho' little calculated for the noiſy and tumultuous pleaſures of the throng,

it

it affords excellent returns of echo, well adapted to prolong the charming undulations of muſical ſound.

In the gloomy hours of a ſultry day, while ſtraying along ſuch ſequeſtered ſcenes as theſe, "*When the ſweet wind doth gently kiſs the leaves, and they, do make no noiſe.*" A tranquil and faſcinating pleaſure, not unfrequently, creeps into the mind,—and we feel tempted to indulge a penſive turn of thought, in ſolitude and contemplation! While the young and ſanguine, perhaps, give way to a ſigh, neither unnatural to reſult, or reprehenſible to encourage, another ſort of ſilken charm enthrals the more gravely diſpoſed; and ſolitude, the parent of thought, fills each with their favourite reveries!—how pleaſing to indulge them!

Perhaps, ſhall ſome one ſay, the few *real* wants of man, the whole of all his neceſſary cares, might, in ſuch a retirement, be eaſily and amply ſupplied, in ſome low, but comfortable habitation,—and ample portions of both money and time (laviſhed profuſely, to gratify the humour of *others*, rather than our own) be here employed, with the real pleaſure of benefiting the induſtrious, and improving the native beauties of the region.

" Give me with mind ſerene,
" And guiltleſs heart, to range the ſilvan ſcene;
" On every thorn delightful wiſdom grows;
" In every rill a ſweet inſtruction flows.
" There pleaſing objects, uſeful thoughts ſuggeſt;
" The ſenſe is raviſhed, and the ſoul is bleſt."

Dr. YOUNG.

POSSIBLY ſome ſuch ideas, (joined to the *vexations of life;*) ſtriking deeply on a ſerious mind, have conduced more to monaſtic retirement, among both men and women, than that leſs rational, and gloomy enthuſiaſm, to which it has, among us, been uſually attributed.

THOUGH ſolitude in a ſtricter ſenſe, ſeems to be abhorred by human nature, and it is pronounced not good for man or woman to dwell alone: retirement is, *occaſionally*, pleaſing; and by habit, may become *entirely* ſo:——Some diſpoſitions are moſt at eaſe within the narrower limits of ſociety —while free from its ſeductions, they find leiſure to purſue the favourite bent of their humour, or genius, and at length, the applications of either, have proved extenſively beneficial!

ACCORDINGLY, for improvements in the uſeful arts of life, as well as many of the more elegant employments of it; the Weſtern world is indebted to monaſtic characters, in a greater proportion than to any other deſcription of men. Their convents were the earlieſt ſeminaries of *learning*, as well as *religion*, among us; and from the Druid, to the Jeſuit, they have largely and eſſentially

eſſentially contributed, to the refinements of ſociety, and the improvement of its valuable arts.

If we examine the uſeful and ingenious application of their time, made by many of the monks in theſe kingdoms, to ſay nothing of other inſtances—at leaſt, we ſhall be convinced, how much AGRICULTURE, and ARCHITECTURE, have been indebted to their good ſenſe, leiſure, and oppulence!

What might not Hackneſs now be made? were it in the hands of ſuch men, whoſe profeſſion and employments, fix them to a reſidence, which their independence, taſte, and affluence, all lead them to join hand in hand, for improving. And, in fact, how beautiful, and with how little more aſſiſtance, than that of the well-guided axe, and the ſpade, might it ſtill be rendered! Yet, to confeſs the truth, few implements require more judgment, and good ſenſe, in ſuch applications, than thoſe now alluded to!

Enviable, muſt have been that calm tranquillity of a virtuous mind, which the accompliſhed and benevolent Lady Hilda, here indulged,—in this once more wildly delightful, but ſtill pleaſing retirement! Hither, that Princeſs, with her affectionate pupil and companion, Bega, choſe to retreat, in the evening of her days. Here, ſhe ſought to unbend from the cares and ſolicitude of public life, and to recruit her waſted health,

now rapidly declining; impaired, as it was, by long and aſſiduous attention, to the ſevereſt offices of philantrophy, and religion,—ſinking under the weight of years. She was a princeſs, the daughter of Hererick, nephew to Edwin, King of Northumberland, born near Whitby.*

When this illuſtrious Lady had compleated that grand foundation of Whitby Abbey, as well as divers other uſeful eſtabliſhments; ſhe beſtowed herſelf, and obtained from others, ample endowments for their reſpective ſupport. But her broken health, and declining age, required her to withdraw from the Abbey, over which ſhe long preſided; and ſhe here (at Hackneſs) built, and endowed a monaſtery, or cell, for eight profeſſed Nuns, who taught their own ſex the duties of the chriſtian religion, and the offices of moral life, devoting themſelves to the ſervice of God, and the inſtruction of their fellow creatures; many of whom were then, in a very barbarous and uninformed ſtate.

With theſe, ſhe for a ſhort ſeaſon, remained; but left her friend and aſſociate, Bega, to ſuperintend them, when ſhe herſelf was called to attend (for the laſt time,) the more important exigences of her noble eſtabliſhment, at Whitby: an eſtabliſhment, in that her day, both ſplendid, and magnificent; which ſupplied the place of a univerſity, for the well-diſpoſed of either ſex; many

* 25th Auguſt, A. D. 614.

many of whom educated there, afterwards became uſeful ornaments to religion, and ſociety.

The ſite of the Abbeſs Hilda's monaſtery, at Hackneſs, is believed to have been where the hall, or manor houſe now ſtands. When a well, and the foundations for a wall were not many years ſince, ſunk, adjoining to it, a number of human bones were diſcovered; ſome, eſpecially the *teeth*, in a ſtate of extraordinary preſervation. All of them were, (by order of R. B. Johnſtone, Eſq; then reſiding at the Hall), collected, and decently interred, in the church-yard.

It has been generally ſuppoſed that this original monaſtery, or cell, was deſtroyed by the Danes, in ſome of their invaſions under Hubba, and Inguar;——And the one afterwards founded by Abbot Cerlo, to have been erected upon its ruins.

The preſent dining-room and hall of the manor houſe, tradition ſays, conſtituted the refectory, belonging to that eſtabliſhment.

At the deſolution of monaſteries by Henry VIII. four monks of the order of Benedictines were all that remained who belonged to the cell, or monaſtery of Hackneſs. The tythes were impropriated, and twenty pounds a year out of them, aſſigned for the ſupport of the officiating curate.

For the more intereſting particulars of the Lady Hilda's hiſtory, who, in after times, was canonized, and ſtands recorded as a Saint, for her exemplary life; the curious may be referred to Mr. Charleton's extenſive hiſtory of Whitby.

Her *general* character is briefly ſelected from venerable Bede, and written under an urn, ſketched to her reſpectable memory in Hackneſs church, as follows:

"*This ſervant of Chriſt, the Abbeſs Hilda;* "*whom all that knew her called* mother, *for her* "*ſingular piety and grace, was not only an example* "*of good life to ſuch as lived in her monaſtery; but* "*alſo afforded occaſion of reformation, to many that* "*lived at a diſtance; to whom the fame of her in-* "*tegrity and virtue was brought. By her own ex-* "*ample, ſhe admoniſhed all perſons to ſerve God* "*dutifully, while in perfect health; and likewiſe to* "*praiſe and humbly to return him thanks, when* "*under any adverſity, or bodily infirmity. Her* "*life, was a light of example, to all that deſired to* "*live well. She died A. D.* 680, *aged* 66, *hav-* "*ing lived* 33 *years moſt nobly and royally, in a* "*ſecular habit.*" The remainder of her days were devoted to religion in a monaſtic life!

A former erroneous inſcription in the church of Hackneſs, has been obliterated, which imported that the preſent building was erected by St. Hilda, A. D. 680, and dedicated to St. Mary.

That

That this miſtake might ſtand corrected, the following is now inſcribed on the chancel wall.

"ANNO DOMINI 679. The Lady Hilda, of royal deſcent, foundreſs of Streanſhall, otherwiſe Whitby Abbey, did for the ſake of ſecurity, and retirement, eſtabliſh a nunnery or cell, for eight nuns at Hackneſs!"

ANNO DOMINI, 1088, ſay the records of Whitby. Thieves and robbers "coming out of "the foreſts, and dens, where they lurked, car-"ried away all the monks ſubſtance, and laid "that holy place (the Abbey) deſolate. In like "manner pirates, void of all compaſſion, landing "there, came and plundered the monaſtery."

"THE Monks and Serlo, then Prior, ſhewed "their calamity and miſery to William de Percy, "(brother to Serlo), praying him to give them a "place at Hackneſs, where they might conſtruct "a monaſtery, as alſo the Abbeſs St. Hilda had "formerly. Here they began to erect a monaſ-"tery near the church of St. Mary, in that "town where they remained."

AND in the Abbey of Whitby's book, the following note of the poſſeſſions belonging to that Abbey is found. "The town of *Hachaneſſe, and* "*the two mills and the church of St. Mary*, in the "ſame town, alſo the church of *St. Peter, where* "*our monks ſerve God*, die and are buried."

Vide Charleton's hiſtory of Whitby.

N. B.

'N. B. ECTON (Liber, Val.) calls this church 'St. Peter's; as doth the inſtrument of endow-'ment of Harwood Dale chapel; therein called 'capella St. Margarettæ, in parocha St. Petri de 'Hackneſs.'

HACKNESS, and its appendant villages, or townſhips, are now the property of the Marquis of Annandale, whoſe brother and heir, to this, as well as ſeveral other conſiderable eſtates, is Richard Bempde Johnſtone, Eſq; a gentleman of finiſhed education, and a ſoldier of honour, who, from imperfect health, has a long time been obliged, (reluctantly) to decline, almoſt every other purſuit, but that of recovering it.

THE etymology and derivation of this place has been variouſly deſcribed, and with all the gravity of antiquarian preciſion; the place declared to be named Hackneſs, from *Hac tenus*,[x] as being the ne plus ultra on that ſide, of ſuch poſſeſſions as the Abbey of Whitby was then endow'd with.

N.B. - [x] a religious house of this name is found in Willis's abbies Vol. 2nd at the End, p. 14 - See my Extracts B. 4 - p. 344/14 - - - but no mention where it stood.

OTHERS maintain its derivation from *Hawks Neſt*, in conſequence of the great numbers of hawks, which, (when the woods were much more majeſtic and extenſive) choſe to build their neſts among them; for the ſake, (no doubt,) of giving a proper etymology to ſo ſanctified a village!

UPON

Upon parallel, and *equally* authentic grounds, the etymology of *Archimedes*, *Eucalegon*, *Achilles*, and *Alexander the Great*, were diſcovered by Dr. Swift, to have been derived from "*hark'e maids!* "——*You call again!*——*A kill eaſe*,——and,— "*All eggs under the grate!*"

That Hackneſs may be viſited to advantage, this little tour ſhould be compleated by approaching, in the uſual carriage road up Hay Brow Hill; and returning, through Everley, whence the gradations of ſcene, and abundant variety of landſcape, will make full amends for the impertinence of a multiplicity of gates, with which the paſſenger muſt neceſſarily be interrupted.

There are two roads, which lead directly Weſt from Hackneſs, either of them pleaſant, to diverſify a morning's ride. One a lane, continuing from the North ſide of the church, conducts to a farm about a mile off; from whence, turning to the right hand, and aſcending the moor, you have a good horſe way, towards the Beacon Hill; and by riding in a direction towards Scarbrough, it is hardly poſſible to miſs a ſufficiently good road to it,—every way leading thitherward.

The ſecond, and by far the moſt entertaining, paſſes Weſtward from Hackneſs public houſe. It branches at the fourth gate; one road leading up

up the hill to Broxey village, where the ſtranger will be readily directed on, to the moor; when there, he has only to turn towards the Eaſt, and following that direction, will neceſſarily be brought in ſight of Scarbrough, whither he may ſhape his courſe, by any one of the converging roads.

The main branch of the road way, before you aſcend the hill to Broxey, leads acroſs the Derwent, and by a romantic lane, to ſome ſtragling houſes, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Ouden, and Bickley. Though this is both a ſheltered, and pleaſant ride, it is attended with the inconvenience of returning the exact ſame way whereby you arrived at it. Yet even under that circumſtance, it is fairly worth the viſit.

We will conclude the article of Hackneſs with the following very ſingular anecdote:

About the year 1600, a young gentleman, then proprietor of Ruſton, conceived an unaccountable, as well as unjuſtifiable attachment, for Lady Margaret, the wife of Sir Thomas Poſthumous Hobby, to whom Hackneſs at that time belonged.

Her ladyſhip was now married to her third huſband; a gentleman of her own age, which, at leaſt, was then paſſed the frolicſome may-day of youth. The lady's character was altogether exemplary;

emplary; and it is, therefore, the more difficult to aſſign the probable grounds, on which the young gentleman could hope to ſucceed, in any criminal propoſal.

WHETHER, when inflamed by liquor, it was ſuddenly ſtarted as a matter of frolic; or a more premeditated ſcheme was then thought ripe for execution; certain it is, that this young gentleman, accompanied by an intimate friend, determined to viſit Lady Hobby, and ſolicit her favor, while Sir Thomas was abſent from Hackneſs.

IT was in the afternoon of a ſummer's day, when they arrived at Sir Thomas's; where, being well known, they were admitted with the uſual civility and reſpect.

THE young gentleman took an early opportunity to make his overtures, while his friend retired to guard the door.

LADY Hobby, exceedingly intimidated at her ſituation, and offended by their behaviour, reſented the indignity; and endeavoured, by alarming her houſehold, to obtain their protection.

EXASPERATED at a diſappointment and repulſe ſo public, and ſo diſgraceful, the riotous young men behaved with extraordinary violence; as well

well towards the lady herſelf, as in oppoſing her domeſtics;—but being at length overpowered, and forced to retreat, they ſtill refuſed to deſiſt and retire; but in the madneſs of their rage, did every miſchief their paſſion could ſuggeſt; and among other acts of violence, broke down ſome part of the garden fences.

A SERIOUS proſecution at law was immediately commenced by Sir Thomas, on his return; and he, beſides, threatened, perſonally complaining of the outrage, to Queen Elizabeth, who was that gentleman's godmother.

HER Majeſty, excluſive of whatever goodwill ſhe might entertain for the ſon of her former Embaſſador, at Paris, (for ſuch was Sir Thomas) poſſeſſed an hereditary vehemence of temper, and ſuch rigid notions of a chaſte life, as might prove ſeverely unfavourable, to the conduct of theſe wild young gentlemen.

THE affair bore by far too ſerious an aſpect, to be lightly conſidered. The offenders were brought to proper reflection; and in conſequence, after due acknowledgment, and ſubmiſſions, it was agreed, Sir Thomas ſhould accept a right for all ſorts of cattle belonging to him, or his tenants, to depaſture on certain extenſive neighbouring commons; and an annual money payment of 70l. a year, to him and his aſſigns.——This is now regularly received by the

the preſent poſſeſſor of Hackneſs manor and eſtate.

RAINCLIFF WOOD.

THE accurate Mr. Pennant, obſerves, that "this coaſt of the kingdom is very unfa-"vourable for trees, and there is a vaſt naked-"neſs, from the Humber, as far as the extre-"mity of Caithneſs, with a very few excep-"tions." This wood of Raincliff may be fairly enumerated as one of them; and the more ſingularly remarkable for its unprotected aſpect. Notwithſtanding which, it produces many timber trees; chiefly Oaks, of as large growth as the ſoil and climate will admit, even in our warmeſt vallies. It is the largeſt, and, in every reſpect, the moſt conſiderable wood, in the neighbourhood of Scarbrough. Through it there may be taken, in the dry ſeaſon of the year, as delightful a ride, by way of airing, as any we know. It muſt, however, be premiſed, that it is ſeldom practicable but on horſeback, on account of deep, and miry ſpots, which are cut in by the heavy laden wood carriages.

THE road to Raincliff, is the ſame as to Hackneſs, until you arrive exactly oppoſite Scalby village;

village; where two roads very near each other, on the left or South ſide, branch off, up the hill. The firſt leads to Throſtenby; the ſecond, to the wood itſelf, which covers the North Weſt ſide of Seamer moor hill. You enter it by a gate on the right hand; follow the road ſtraight along the bottom of the wood, for about half a mile, where two roads meet; purſue that to the left, which leads to an exceeding romantic ſituation, where a ſmall iron foundery is built—(and neglected;) from thence you go on to Ayton village, and return for Scarbrough, either by the turnpike road, you fall into by riding ſtraight on, or, which is far pleaſanter, through the back part of Seamer moor heath, to the race-ground.

But, the variety of ground through which you paſs, in making this little tour, is in itſelf abundantly entertaining. The quick ſucceſſion of greatly diſſimilar, *contraſted* views, almoſt every one beautiful in its kind, may for the effect of the whole, hardly be rivalled within ſo ſmall a circle. With perſons of taſte for landſcape, it would ſuffer by deſcription, and to others it may be ſufficient, that we generally obſerve, it conſiſts of nearly every ſort of woody ſcene. A ſmall river, over hung with branching ſhrubs, and ſpiry alders; rolls its winding courſe, rippling along, at the foot of high ſteep cliffs, thick ſet with wood.

It after collects its waters more in view, and forming a glaſſy ſurface, ſpreads a broad ſtream, meandring through opener ground, towards the pictureſque looking village of Ayton, adorned by a handſome modern bridge, which is contraſted by an antient ruin, all happily ſo placed, as if by deſign, gradually to ſurpriſe and entertain the ſtranger.

On aſcending a ſmall rocky ſteep, to Ayton, the ſcenery of a grand opening, and wide extended valley, (bounded by diſtant mountains) is ſoon changed for a dreary heath,—leading to a magnificent commanding view of Scarbrough, its neighbouring villages, and the vaſt expance of ſea; which together, form one of the moſt beautiful maps, that can be ſeen—ſpread, and coloured by the luxuriant hand of nature!

That this laſt part of the proſpect, may be ſeen to full advantage, keep your way in a direct line, following the principal road over the moor, to its edge; and then, continuing along that edge, towards the race-ground, you are led into the immediate turnpike road for Scarbrough.

For variety, and if a ſteep rough hill does not deter, deſcend by a narrow opening lane, in front of the new-made road from Ayton, which conveys you back towards Scalby, by the ſame gate you firſt entered Rain cliff wood.

It is a pleaſure for many gentlemen of taſte, when in a region they have not viſited before—to take exploring rides, in purſuit of new objects—ſheltered roads, perhaps, or diverſified country; to inform themſelves of the cultivation, and gratify any other curioſity of the moment. It might be anticipating—nay, deſtroying ſuch amuſement,—were we over particular in deſcribing every path-way for their rides, with minute exactneſs. We ſhall therefore be rather general, in the little tours, and excurſions, which we may have occaſion to name——but before we proceed, it may be obſerved, that this fine wood of Raincliff——Ayton village, and a large portion of the great valley, with the Wold hills which bound it, as well as Semar, its moor, and race-ground, are the ſole property of that moſt princely, benevolent, and affable nobleman, Thomas, Duke of Leeds.

An agreeable excurſion by way of ride, and different, widely ſo, from thoſe already named, is by the Semar road, which turns off at Walſgrave, to the left, (Eaſtward), and conveys you through a narrow valley, by the mar, meer, or ſmall lake, which ſupplies Scarbrough mills with water.——This mar, is the property of the corporation:——Its waters are ſhallow and ſo overgrown with reeds, as in moſt parts of it to be inſtabilis tellus, innabilis unda.

It is nevertheleſs tolerably ſtocked with Perch, Pike, and Eels,—but neither of them famed for excellence in their kind. The road continues up the hill, and leading through the village of Semar, (which, with its environs, is part of the Duke of Leeds's domain) goes to Driffield, Hull, &c. About Semar, turning Eaſtward, ſeveral pleaſant, and ſome well protected ſhady lanes, invite the wanderer to explore them,—an invitation that may be repeatedly, and with ſatisfaction accepted.

Varied amuſement is the ſoul of pleaſurable life; and a reliſh for more refined aſſemblies, may be heightened by temporary excurſions, amidſt ſimple and ruſtic entertainments; what is called a rough party, to take chances for ſuch proviſions as may be gotten, has often filled up many a day, ſpent in country rambles, with abundant gratification, and chearfulneſs! The little adventures one unexpectedly meets with; the occaſional call for activity and contrivance, to ſupply, perhaps, imaginary exigencies; and above all, the general ſyſtem of unreſerved good humour, adopted by moſt parties on theſe excurſions, make even the remembrance of them agreeable. Many ſuch trips have, in good weather, been made by the jovially inclined, among the company, as well to other rural or amuſing ſpots, as to Filey, nine miles from Scarbrough.

FILEY is a ſmall fiſhing town, ſituated on the banks of a noble bay for fiſh, but a dangerous one for ſhipping. Its ſandy beach is beautifully extenſive, forming a large ſegment of a circle, and ſurrounded by high perpendicular cliffs. At the eaſternmoſt extremity, the ſituation, land, and ridge of rocks, which run a conſiderable way into the ſea, is imagined greatly to reſemble Tangier, in Africa, and its famous mole; once a part of the Britiſh territory; where Sir Hugh Cholmley, ſon of that brave and diſtinguiſhed gentleman who defended Scarbrough Caſtle, againſt the Parliament forces, was governor. He was alſo commiſſioner for building its vaſt mole, during the ſpace of five years; that employ was, however, a rock, on which many reputations for honeſty, were ſhipwrecked, (though his eſcaped it with honour,) and ſo unprofitably expenſive alſo to the nation, from a ſhoal water, that the place was at length totally abandoned; though delightfully ſituated; its neighbourhood fertile, and its temperature the moſt cool, and pleaſant, in all Africa!

THE road to Filey, ſhould be pointed out by ſome attendant guide, who may direct without the dull repetition of turnings, and windings on paper. It affords a novel, and ſtriking exhibition of the hoarſe rough ſea, as it laſhes the ſounding ſhore, at the foot of thoſe cliffs, you paſs very near the brink of! There is a competently good *village*

lage inn at Filey, where a party of gentlemen and ladies may be very tolerably accommodated—but it will be always expedient to ſend orders a day or two before, by which means you may be ſure of at leaſt, excellent mutton, and plenty of fiſh.

On paſſing thither, your guide may be aſked to point out the road to a farm, called Spittal houſe, formerly the ſite of an Hoſpital; or houſe of ſhelter for benighted travellers, which was founded in the days of the King Athelſtan, to protect them, and their cattle, from being devoured by the wolves; which then abounded in this country, and were numerous in much later days.

We find in the Abbey accounts of Whitby, anno 1396, an article charged to the community in theſe words: *pro, tewing* XIV. *pellium luporum, ol.* 1*s.* 9*d.* i. e. for dreſſing (or rendering ſupple) 14 ſkins of Wolves; which were a kind of cheap furs, then in uſe, rather for warmth than oſtentation. *Item, pro* I *rete pro feris ol.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (for one net to take wild beaſts;) Wolves and Boars, being at that time ſo dangerouſly abundant, that in ſeveral ſituations, Wolf-Dogs were kept to attend, and guard travellers, from the ſavage attacks of thoſe animals. Certain ſums of money are to this hour charged on, and paid by divers eſtates, to the Lords of Manors, for feeding ſuch wolf-dogs, as public ſafe-guards;

Stenton-Dale ſtill preſerves the memory of ſuch cuſtom, and a money payment is now ſaid to be allowed at Foxholes, under that claim.

THE woodleſs ſtate of this region, even in the preſent days of more numerous population, and greater improvement, may ſeem an obſtacle to the belief, that ſuch numbers of ſavage animals, could ever have been ſufficiently harboured, and concealed here; but tho' woods are exceedingly rare, and ſeem always to have been ſo, from the nature of the country, the moſt comfortable natural defences, and hiding places, till very lately, abounded, for beaſts either of the chace, or prey.

LARGE tracts were over-grown with furze, intermixed with birch trees, protecting each other, and a numerous progeny of Hares, Boars, Wolves, Rabbits, and Foxes, from the ſeverity of piercing Winter ſtorms. Thoſe are now deſtroyed, by the continual demand for fuel; or elſe kept under, by annual burnings in the month of March.

THE fiſhery at Filey bay, to a certain extent from the land, belongs to Humphry Oſbaldeſton, Eſq; of Hunmanby, which he reſerves for his own, and friends amuſement. It abounds with many ſorts of fiſh; among them, ſmall Turbot, but numerous large, and remarkably fine Soles, which are taken either by the trawl, or hawling,

ing a ſeine or drag net. The aſpect of the coaſt, the fiſhing buſineſs, and an examination of its ſtrand, generally amuſe as many hours as ſtrangers, who mean to return in the evening, wiſh to employ, rambling from their inn;—whence they may be conveyed home, in time for the rooms, if ſo diſpoſed; though uſually ſo perfectly ſatisfied with their exerciſe, in this ſurvey of the coaſt, as to reliſh a ſnug party at home, and an early retreat.

ROBIN HOOD's BAY.

TO the N. E. of Scarbrough, diſtant 13 miles and a half. It is a fiſhing town often viſited by ſtrangers, attracted by the fame of its Alum Works, and the curioſity of its groteſque appearance; it is the habitation of numerous fiſhermen, and their wives, with SWARMS of children.—— Whether the healthineſs of the profeſſion itſelf, or their ordinary diet, which is fiſh, be the efficient cauſe of their abundant fertility, naturaliſts and philoſophers, muſt determine; but it is a univerſal remark, that fiſhermen have proportionably, more children, than any other deſcription of perſons among us. One ſpecies of food, they themſelves partly attribute it to, and that is, ſalt fiſh; but moſt eſpecially *dried Scate*, which for

reaſons we leave others to explain, goes by the name of *merry meat*.

THE quantity of theſe ſorts of fiſh which are dried at Robin Hood's Bay, as well for home conſumption, as exportation is ſurprizing. The fronts of the houſes, are often hung therewith, and the neighbouring paddocks, covered by them, as they are ſpread to dry. Poſſibly the number in this part of the world is ſmall of thoſe whoſe taſte agrees, in other points alſo, with King James I. —If, ſaid he, "I was to invite the devil to take "a dinner with me, I would have three diſhes; "firſt, a Pig; ſecond, a ſalt poll of Ling, and "muſtard; third, a pipe of Tobacco for digeſtion!"

THE Scate, which is dried without ſalt, only by the wind and ſun, forms a part of victualling for the Eaſt-India Company's ſhips, it being leſs liable to corrupt and decay, than ſalt fiſh, in hot climates; and is moreover ſaid to contain abundance of nouriſhment, without being either hard of digeſtion, or apt to breed the ſcurvy. It alſo is much in uſe during the winter months, among people of various denominations, in this country. FISH and POTATOES being by many deemed (coaſtwiſe) the ſtaff of Yorkſhire life!

A PERSON well acquainted with the road, is indiſpenſible for conducting you to this place. It is by no means a good carriage way; therefore, and from its diſtance, as beyond the reach of an airing

airing on horſeback for ladies, is uſually viſited by gentlemen only. On previous notice, fiſh, often very fine Turbot, may be ſupplied at the inn; but as the market is neither exquiſite, nor held oftner than once a week, you have an indifferent chance, unleſs ſomething be ſent on, or conveyed with you. To manage, if poſſible, ſo as to be preſent when the fiſhing boats come in, is entertaining. In good weather, it may be almoſt deemed a fiſh fair; but the view on reaching the ſummit of the mountain, above the alum-works, is altogether noble. Its height is great, and the deſcent, which is generally preferred on foot, long and tedious; Mr. Pennant's account of theſe alum works is ſo conciſe, and ſatisfactory, that we ſhall beg leave to tranſcribe it for the information of the curious, who may not have ſeen it in his tour.——" Obſerved the vaſt " mountains of alum ſtone, from which that ſalt " is thus extracted:

" It is firſt calcined in great heaps which con- " tinue burning by its own phlogiſton, after being " well ſet on fire by coals, for ſix, ten, or four- " teen months, according to the ſize of the heap, " ſome being equal to a ſmall hill. It is then " thrown into pits and ſteeped in water, to ex- " tract all the ſaline particles. The liquor is then " run into pits where the vitriolic ſalts are preci- " pitated by the addition of a ſolution of the ſal " ſodæ prepared from kelp, or by the volatile " alkali of ſtale urine. The ſuperfluous water be-

" ing

" ing then evaporated duly by boiling in large " furnaces, the liquor is ſet to cool; and laſtly, " after criſtalizing in large ciſterns, is packed in " caſks for ſale.

" The alum-works, continues Mr. Pennant, " of this country, are of ſome antiquity they " were firſt diſcovered by Sir Thomas Chaloner, " in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who found " that the ſtrata here abounded with aluminous " ſalt. At that time the Engliſh being ſtrangers " to the method of managing it, there is a tradi- " tion that Sir Thomas was obliged to ſeduce " ſome workmen from the Pope's alum works " near Rome, then the greateſt in Europe." Vide this matter more copiouſly treated of by Mr. Charleton, in his hiſtory of Whitby.

The interior alum works, are well worth ſeeing; and to trace the proceſs above deſcribed, will fix it laſtingly in the recollection. We do not recommend the effluvia perceptible on entering the boiling houſe, for its deliciouſneſs; but there being nothing in the ſmalleſt degree noxious, it may be guarded againſt very ſufficiently, by filling the noſtrils with a little tobacco.

The paſſage from the works, to the village, is along the beach; which at certain times is impaſſable, from the flowing in of the tide: nor is it reckoned ſafe to attempt it, unleſs there be a wide

wide ſpace of ſand uncovered by the water, or elſe the tide is ebbing.

THE diſtance from Robin Hood's Bay, to Whitby, is ſix miles and three quarters.

WHITBY affords another excurſion, that perſons of curioſity will think amuſing; eſpecially ſoon after the Greenland ſhips return from the Whale Fiſhery. Its neighbourhood with Robin Hood's Bay, may be an inducement to proceed from thence, and ſleep at Whitby; by which means, its principal objects of notice, may be viewed in the morning, and the return to Scarbrough, over the moors, effected in time for a late dinner at home.

WHITBY is a conſiderable town; and of late growing into a degree of opulence, by the abundant ſucceſs of its Whale Fiſhery.* They build many large, and good ſhips, as well as handſome ones; chiefly for the Greenland, and ſome for the coal trade. In war time, it ſupplies an ample proportion of the tranſports, uſed in Government ſervice. The *ſound*, as well as appearance of *induſtry*, is here very diſtinguiſhable; and the firſt view of the town, altogether reſpectable. Houſes, and ſhips, are in the lower part of it, intimately and pleaſantly blended: The upper buildings, oddly enough ſituated on the two ſides of a hill, divided

* In which it has largely embarked, having this year 1787, ſent 20 ſail of ſhips on that employ, navigated by nine hundred perſons, and amounting to 6000 tons in burthen.

vided by the ſmall river Eſk; which however, by the intervention of the ſea, forms a copious mud-harbour, at the back part of the town, where a number of veſſels of various dimenſions, lay in ſafety among its ouze. An ample draw-bridge, through which veſſels of 600 tons may paſs, joins the two ſides of the town, and leads to the Angel, and Golden Lion Inns, reputed the two beſt in the place.

THE Weſt ſide of the town appears to be inhabited by principal citizens; and many of them having increaſed their poſſeſſions, choſe alſo to enlarge their habitations; which the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, rendering inconvenient, within the town, they have built a row of handſome, and ſome of them elegant houſes, on the ſlope of the hill above it, which front the South, and are very pleaſantly ſituated. From theſe, there is a diſtant view of Mulgrave Caſtle, the ſeat of a Nobleman, and an OFFICER, ever moſt eſteemed, where beſt known!——Whoſe public conduct, has been uniformly ſtrenuous in the ſervice of his King, and Country, and is therefore cordially applauded by the true friends of either; many alſo have been his lordſhip's amiable exertions, to obtain a reward for neglected friendleſs merit, or the relief of ſilent neceſſity, (whether in the maritime, or civil line,) and it ſhould be every where known, that ſuch are among his REAL virtues!

THE

THE Baſon towards the ſea, and Pier, are noble—and bleak;—as is the ſite of the pariſh church, and the ruins of St. Hilda's Abbey.—The pariſh church is worth viſiting, both on account of its monuments in the chancel, and the curious bee-hive ſtile, of erecting ſeats, and galleries, to accommodate the numerous congregation which frequent it! Of the Abbey, a general account is elſewhere given, and we muſt here refer the traveller to his own taſte, and judgment, for any opinion concerning its venerable remains.

NEAR them is the deſerted manſion of Nathaniel Cholmley, Eſq; the ſite of the once famous monaſtery, originally founded by St. Hilda. It may much rather be regretted by the neighbourhood, than wondered at by a ſtranger, that ſuch a manſion, ſo ſituated, ſhould be deſerted; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that that gentleman inhabits at preſent an elegant hall-houſe, delightfully, as well as warmly ſituated, in the near neighbourhood of York. Mr. Cholmley is both of the ſame name and family with Sir Hugh, who with ſo much gallantry defended Scarbrough Caſtle in the civil wars. Among the many honourable characteriſtics of this family, is that of having almoſt conſtantly, devoted one of its branches to the ſervice of the public, in the military line; where their courage, and loyalty, were always approved. The preſent

preſent gentleman was himſelf ſeverely wounded at the battle of Fontenoy; and it cannot be with more truth declared of the Lucas family, than of the Cholmleys, that " *in their deſcent they are honourable, for all the daughters were virtuous, and all the ſons were brave!*"

For the ſake of variety, eſpecially to any ſtranger from the South, it may be adviſable to return for Scarbrough over the moors. A plain road, though not the ſmootheſt, leads directly thither. The diſmal ruſſet covering of ling and heath, ſpread over the moors, either affords, or protects, juſt nouriſhment ſufficient to preſerve a diminutive, but excellent breed of ſheep. Formerly the South and ſheltered ſides of abundance of its eminencies, as well as vales, were grown over with furze or winn, many feet in height, and of wide extent. Theſe harboured the wild boars and wolves, ſo often ſpoken of in the old accounts of this diſtrict.

The following very extraordinary tale, which aroſe from hunting the boar in this neighbourhood, has been long received as authentic, and circulated accordingly: We preſent a correct copy of it, as a local anecdote for the amuſement of our readers.

" A true account of the murder of the Monk of Whitby, by William de Bruce, Lord of Ugglebarnby; Ralph de Percy, Lord of Sneaton; and

and Allatſon, a freeholder; with the Monk's penance laid on them, to be performed on Aſcenſion-Eve every year; otherwiſe to forfeit their lands to the Abbot of Whitby.

"In the 5th year of the reign of Henry II. after the Conqueſt of England by William Duke of Normandy, the Lord of Ugglebarnby, then called William de Bruce; the Lord of Sneaton, called Ralph de Percy; with a gentleman and freeholder, called Allatſon, did on the 16th of October 1159, appoint to meet and hunt the wild boar in a certain wood, or deſart place, belonging to the Abbot of Whitby; the place's name was Eſkdale-ſide, and the Abbot's name was Sedman. Then theſe gentlemen being met, with their hounds and boar-ſtaves, in the place before-mentioned, and there having found a great wild boar, the hounds ran him well near about the chapel and hermitage of Eſkdale-ſide, where was a Monk of Whitby, who was an hermit. The boar being very ſorely purſued, and dead run, took in at the chapel door, there laid him down, and preſently died. The hermit ſhut the hounds out of the chapel, and kept himſelf within at his meditations and prayers, the hounds ſtanding at bay without. The gentlemen, in the thick of the wood, being put behind their game, followed the cry of their hounds, and ſo came to the hermitage; calling on the hermit, who opened the door, and came forth

forth, and within they found the boar lying dead; for which the gentlemen, in a very great fury, becauſe their hounds were put from their game, did moſt violently and cruelly run at the hermit with their boar-ſtaves, whereby he ſoon after died. Thereupon the gentlemen perceiving, and knowing that they were in peril of death, took ſanctuary at Scarbrough. But at that time the Abbot being in very great favor with the King, removed them out of the ſanctuary, whereby they came in danger of the law, and not to be privileged; but likely to have the ſeverity of the law, which was death for death. But the hermit being a holy and devout man, and at the point of death, ſent for the Abbot, and deſired him to ſend for the gentlemen who had wounded him. The Abbot ſo doing, the gentlemen came; and the hermit being very ſick and weak, ſaid unto them, "I am ſure to die of thoſe wounds you have given me." The Abbot anſwered, "They ſhall as ſurely die for the ſame." But the hermit anſwered, "Not ſo, for I will freely forgive them my death, if they will be content to be enjoined the penance I ſhall lay on them for the ſafeguard of their ſouls." The gentlemen being preſent, bade him but ſave their lives. Then ſaid the hermit, "You and yours ſhall hold your lands of the Abbot of Whitby, and his ſucceſſors, in this manner: That upon Aſcenſion-day, you, or ſome of you, ſhall come to the wood of the Stray-Heads, which

which is in Eſkdale-ſide, the ſame day at ſun-riſing, and there ſhall the Abbot's officer blow his horn, to the intent that you may know where to find him; and he ſhall deliver unto you William de Bruce, 10 ſtakes, 11 ſtrout ſtowers, and 11 yethers, to be cut by you, or ſome of you, with a knife of one penny price; and you Ralph de Percy, ſhall take 21 of each ſort, to be cut in the ſame manner; and you Allatſon, ſhall take 9 of each ſort, to be cut as aforeſaid, and to be taken on your backs, and carried to the town of Whitby, and to be there before nine of the clock the ſame day before-mentioned: at the ſame hour of nine of the clock, if it be full ſea, your labour and ſervice ſhall ceaſe: and, if low water, each of you ſhall ſet your ſtakes to the brim, each ſtake one yard from the other, and ſo yether them on with your yethers, and ſo ſtake on each ſide with your ſtrout ſtowers, that they may ſtand three tides without removing by the force thereof: each of you ſhall do, make, and execute the ſaid ſervice at that very hour, every year, except it be full ſea at that hour: but when it ſhall ſo fall out, this ſervice ſhall ceaſe."

"You ſhall faithfully do this, in remembrance that you did moſt cruelly ſlay me, and that you may the better call to God for mercy, repent unfeignedly of your ſins, and do good works. The officer of Eſkdale-ſide, ſhall blow, out on you, out on you, out on you, for this heinous crime. If you or your ſucceſſors ſhall refuſe this ſervice,

ſo long as it ſhall not be full ſea, at the aforeſaid hour, you or yours ſhall forfeit your lands to the Abbot of Whitby, or his ſucceſſors. This I entreat, and earneſtly beg, that you may have lives and goods preſerved for this ſervice: and I requeſt of you to promiſe by your parts in heaven, that it ſhall be done by you, and your ſucceſſors, as is aforeſaid requeſted; and I will confirm it by the faith of an honeſt man. "Then the hermit "ſaid, my ſoul longeth for the Lord; and I do "as freely forgive theſe men my death, as Chriſt "forgave the thieves on the croſs." And in the preſence of the Abbot and the reſt, he ſaid moreover theſe words:

"*In manus tuas, Domine, commendo ſpiritum meum,*
"*a vinculis enim mortis redemiſti me, Domine veritatis.*
"*Amen**."

"So he yielded up the ghoſt, the 8th day of December, anno domini, 1159, whoſe ſoul God have mercy on. Amen."

Mr. Charleton, in his hiſtory of Whitby, book ii. pages 127, on to 131, has accurately inveſtigated this legend, which he proves to have been a forgery. The ſtory, as here told, he ſuppoſes of no higher antiquity, than the reign of Henry VIII. about the time of the diſſolution of the monaſtery. The ſervice itſelf, he obſerves,

* O Lord into thy hands do I commit my Soul; for from the chains of death haſt thou redeemed me, O Lord of truth.

ſerves, was a tenure by which all the Abbey land near Whitby, was, in former times, held;—but by no means in conſequence of any ſuch murder as above related.

THIS ſervice, required with ſuch extraordinary forms, and attended with ſuch peculiar circumſtances, appears well calculated to imprint the remembrance of the acknowledgement of manorial right, to ſervices due to the Abbey, from the proprietor of ſuch Lordſhip. It is at the ſame time a proof, that the monks who firſt inſtituted the ſervice, were neither ignorant, or unobſerving; ſince it was exacted at the only ſeaſon, when no tide water, can ever reach the line where this hedge is to be ſet up, during the three tides, it is required to ſtand.

AT the diſſolution of the monaſtery, it appears (ſays Mr. Charleton) four vaſſals only, held eſtates under the Abbot, who were bound to this ſervice. In theſe our days, only one vaſſal remains who continues to make up a ſmall part of the horn garth, or penny hedge, contiguous to the river Eſk, on account of two oxgangs of land, that he poſſeſſes in Fyling Dales. This land is now the property of a freeholder, called Herbert, who ſtill continues, every Holy Thurſday even, to perform this cuſtomary ſervice for the ſame.

HORRID, as the leafleſs moors, and their miſerable boggy ſoil, may appear to viſitors from

the South, at this ſeaſon;—let them but figure what it muſt be, when covered, as they often are, by deep ſnows, for a length of time! The drearineſs, the danger, and the misfortunes, which too frequently have taken place here, are powerfully impreſſed on the minds of thoſe who from their neighbourhood, or experience, know them to be real.

In the very laſt great ſnows, diſmal accidents have taken place, not without fatality!—A poor cottager, difficultly eſcaped with life, but the loſs of health; in his own pariſh, and near his own little dwelling, at Harwood Dale;—a dealer in quills, from Durham, with his wife, travelling between Scarbrough and Whitby, were loſt; laying all night, and part of a day, on the ſnow, they were hardly recovered. The man and woman to this hour, both cripples, by mortification in their feet, through which they loſt every toe.

Two poor ſailors, returning on foot to their friends at Scarbrough, exhauſted with fatigue, and uncertain which way to ſhape their courſe, ſunk benumbed in the ſnow, near Stenton Dale. After many hours, one, ſo far recovered, as by his utmoſt exertion, to reach a cottage, from whence aſſiſtance was immediately ſent to the remaining unhappy man; but alas too late!——The fine and affecting deſcription of ſuch a ſcene, by the poet, is little more than the well told tale, of what has here been felt:

"The

—— "The ſnows ariſe, and foul and fierce,
"All Winter drives along the darkened air;
—The ſwain;
"Nor finds the river, nor the *road-way*, hid
"Beneath the formleſs wild, but wanders on
"From hill to dale, ſtill more and more aſtray,
"Impatient, flouncing through the drifted heaps;
"Stung with the thoughts of home;—the thoughts of home
"Ruſh on his nerves, and call their vigour forth,
"In many a vain attempt!
"He meets the roughneſs of the middle waſte,
"Far from the track and bleſs'd abode of man,
"While round him, night reſiſtleſs cloſes faſt;
"And every tempeſt howling o'er his head,
"Renders the ſavage wilderneſs more wild!
"——Faithleſs bogs, precipices huge,
"Smooth'd up with ſnow; and what is land unknown!
"——Theſe check his fearful ſteps, and down he ſinks
"Beneath the ſhelter of the ſhapeleſs drift!
"——In vain for him the officious wife prepares
"The fire fair blazing, and the veſtment warm;
"In vain his little children, peeping out
"Into the mingling ſtorm, demand their fire
"With tears of artleſs innocence; alas!
"Nor wife, nor children, more ſhall he behold;
"Nor friends, nor ſacred home!
"——Ah! little think the gay licentious crowd,
"Whom pleaſure, power, and affluence ſurround;
"They who their thoughtleſs hours, in giddy mirth
"And wanton riot waſte;
"Ah, little think they, while they ſport along,
"How many feel this very death!"

THOMSON.

APPENDIX.

A VENERABLE father of the antient church, (Tertullian) carried his notions of ſelf-denial, and mortification, as well as his beard, to an uncommon length; which laſt, having been the ſubject of remark, he inſiſted with great warmth, by way of excuſe, that "*ſhaving was a lie againſt our own faces, and an impious attempt to improve the works of the Creator.*" How extremely would the good old gentleman have been amazed, to ſee, notwithſtanding all his pious remonſtrances, a lady's hair well dreſs'd, a la gorgon—for the ball: a Lord Chancellor, in his locks of ſtate; or the tete en vergette, bien poudree, of a ſmooth chin'd beau!——Yet ſince to be either charming, or even *decent*, it is now requiſite every body ſhould have their heads well covered with very fine flour, the profeſſors of the duſty art, are become indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and without a *hair-dreſſer*, as well as muſicians, there *can* be no ball. Happily, of either, there is no want at Scarbrough: but both reſident artiſts, and emigrants of *great diſtinction* and *fame*,

ſame, condeſcend to leave the metropolis, and viſit this place, (only during the receſs of Parliament) who are always at the ladies and gentlemens' commands.——The entire etiquette of pomatums, is here, therefore, regulated by the corporation of the comb, as much as poſſible, according to the neweſt ſyſtem of Pariſian frizzling,—and London prices!

With reſpect to the various claſſes of ſubordinate aſſiſtants, it is here, as well as in moſt public places, not unuſual to puzzle the ſtranger, when deſirous to be informed what is expected as the recompence of their labours, with

What your Honor pleaſes!

This phraſe, (the language of affected modeſty, and a diſpoſition not to be eaſily contented;——) in general, ſignifies—*I wiſh to fleece your Honor as much as ever I can!*

It is highly for the benefit of the community, to have a fair and equitable price fixed, for the employment of ſuch perſons, or carriages, &c. as are immediately connected with the viſitors, to places of public reſort. Bath, is a noble inſtance of this fact; and the authority of the Corporation, and M. C. (the Parliament, and as an Engliſh, therefore a limited monarch of the city) have prevented numberleſs troubleſome applications, and extortions, from being

complained of, as nuiſances to the company!—A regular, and moderate payment, is fixed for many attendants, &c. Thoſe who have generous feelings, and can afford to expreſs them ſignificantly, will gratify the aſſiduous and attentive, for any extraordinary exertions. Altercation, and mutual diſcontent, can only accrue from arbitrary, or unreaſonable demands, where the ability of the valetudinarian is contracted. Indiſcriminate generoſity,—bordering on profuſe expence, is much rather a characteriſtic of the Engliſh gentry, than nigardly diſregard of thoſe who devote themſelves to their ſervice. If the attentions of ſubordinates have merit, they will find favour;——and, what is in conſequence, voluntarily added to their reaſonable, and fixed demand, gratifies all parties. It is given, with the pleaſing ſenſations of true generoſity; and it is received, as an honourable mark of approbation.

It ſometimes is deſirable for viſitors to be accommodated with job horſes for a carriage, during their abode in Scarbrough. Several of the principal inns have them to furniſh on the uſual terms of London, and York, by the week or month. It does not, however, appear to be ſo much their choice, as a deſire to accommodate ſuch as are their cuſtomers, for other articles. Mr. Stephens, at the New-Inn, Newbrough; Mrs. Temple, at the Blackſmith's-Arms, Queen-ſtreet; Mrs. Yeoman, at the George, Newbrough;

brough; Mr. Croaſdale, at the Bull-Inn, near the town-gate; Mr. Marflet, the Blue-Bell, near the Shambles; Mr. Wilſon, at the Old Globe, Stockdale-ſtreet; Mr. Revis, at the Talbot-Inn, Queen-ſtreet; and Mr. Hardy, at the Red-Lion, in Newbrough,—occaſionally ſupply horſes on the footing above-mentioned; and have alſo carriages to let at a moment's warning.

THERE is one only coffee-houſe, and that in Newbrough, facing the entrance of Long-Room ſtreet; where the London, and other papers, are taken. To this the gentlemen reſort, paying five ſhillings, as a ſubſcription, for the uſe of the room, and peruſal of the newſpapers.

HERE dinners, and ſuppers, are likewiſe provided, as at a tavern; and often ſent out to families. It is but juſtice to acknowledge the handſome manner in which their cuſtomers are ſupplied, as well as the moderate rate they, and all the other Scarbrough victuallers, charge.

THE fiſhing boats diſpoſe of their cargoes to women on the ſands, who retail them at fair prices, to the company, and inhabitants; proportioning ſuch prices, to the firſt coſt of their merchandize, which, of neceſſity, often varies, but may, in general, be deemed cheap.

THE aſſemblage of contraſted appearances, around the fiſhing boats, when drawn up on the ſands, for ſale of their cargoes, attracts the eye often

often entertainingly; where each may chuſe from what the fiſherman's labours, during the previous night, and early dawn, have produced.

CURIOUS fiſh ſauces, of all ſorts, prepared by the celebrated Mr. Long, No. 73, Cheapſide, are ſold by Charles Wright, grocer, corner of Queen-ſtreet.

THE markets for butchers meat, and poultry, are on Thurſday, and Saturday——The firſt, by far moſt conſiderable. Yet, during ſummer months, meat is ſlaughtered, more or leſs, every day in the week.

A POULTERER, by the name of Nixon, at the bottom of Bland's Cliff, near the ſands; and another, named Wilſon, in the Apple-Market, ſupply every kind in ſeaſon, ready for the ſpit or pot, on due previous notice. Mutton of this country, *was* eſteemed as ſuperior to moſt in England; but ſince Lincolnſhire ſheep, are ſaid to pay beſt, eſpecially on the new encloſed land, real moor mutton is not ſo often, as heretofore, fed here, or brought to market.

POULTRY, is neither remarkable for dearneſs, or plenty, or any other peculiarity, except this; that not only fewer pullets, (in proportion) are brought to market, than cocks, but fewer, in general, hatched, than in moſt other counties.

VEGETABLES, are here good, and in very ſufficient plenty; eſpecially potatoes, the favourite produce of the diſtrict.

THERE are ſeveral gardeners, who regularly attend the market; but, by far the moſt diſtinguiſhed, and ſkilful among them, is William Bean; who ſupplies all the vegetable tribe, for the kitchen, table, and deſert, in the beſt perfection this country will admit. He may be ſaid to have firſt brought the cultivation of elegant vegetables into notice here, ſupplying them both amply, and in excellence. His garden is always open to the company, who may chuſe to walk in it. He cultivates both greenhouſe plants, and flowers, or bouquets for the ladies. Having ſpared no reaſonable expence in hot-houſes, and frames, to mature his fruit, he has the ſatisfaction (as well as thoſe who partake of them) to find, he ſucceeds in the article of grapes, in a manner altogether equal with any part of England; we might fairly add, even the Northern parts of France.

BREAD, at Scarbrough, has been humouroufly pronounced the wholeſomeſt in England, as being lighter, (and conſequently much eaſier of digeſtion,) than that of moſt corporate towns; by ſome ounces in the ſixpenny loaf! But it muſt alſo be obſerved, that wheat is, upon an average, dearer here, than at the neighbouring markets; and was ſo, in the proportion of about a ſeventh,

until

until the late building and eſtabliſhment, of that ample wind-mill, which now ſupplies, and decorates the town. French rolls are, in every ſenſe, the beſt bread furniſhed at the principal bakers ſhops: what is made in private families, is in general heavy, and ill concocted. A Mrs. Barker, near the poſt-office, makes at preſent the lighteſt and beſt houſehold bread in Scarbrough. But if any reaſonable cauſe of complaint againſt the bakers, or others, ſhould at any time ariſe, an application at the Town Clerk's office, on Mondays, will obtain immediate redreſs.

THERE are three common brewers, who ſend in ale, or table, and ſmall beer, at reaſonable rates, and good of its kind,—Mr. John Neſfield, Mr. Chriſtopher Ling, and Mr. Samuel Simpſon. The tea apparatus is furniſhed at the reſpective lodgings.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY is kept by J. Schofield, bookſeller and ſtationer, in Newbrough-ſtreet, (who ſells every article in thoſe reſpective branches, far ſuperior in quality to any in town, and as cheap as in London. For particulars vide the firſt leaf in his catalogue). It is numerous, and compoſed of ſuch a *variety* of books, that he humbly truſts, every claſs of readers will find matter of conſiderable entertainment among them. The neceſſary ſupply of a general demand for light ſummer reading, has been attended to; and a proportion of valuable productions,

ductions, on the ſubject of hiſtory, polite arts, and other miſcellaneous matter, been collected: Nor are the more ſerious works of learned, and elegant writers, wanting among them; but, from the misfortune of a contracted ſituation, it is impoſſible at preſent, to arrange his books with that regularity, and advantage of appearance, ſo much to be deſired, in collections, deſtined like his, for the uſe of the reſpectable public. The books in this collection, amount to upwards of 4000 volumes. They are lent by ſubſcription, only. A ſubſcriber of five ſhillings, is allowed two books at a time; of ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, four; of half a guinea, ſix; which may be changed once every day, Sundays excepted.

THERE is a neat and compact ſmall Theatre, or Playhouſe, in Tanner-ſtreet, for the entertainment of the company, town, and neighbourhood. The management of which, reflects abundant credit on Mr. James Cawdell, whoſe abilities in his profeſſion, and irreproachable conduct through life, have obtained for him a very general eſteem, both as manager, and as a private member of the community. He has, for the moſt part, ſucceeded well, in engaging ſuch comedians, as have been altogether agreeable to their audience;—is himſelf, a general actor, and does great credit to many of the parts he undertakes.

THE expedition with which letters and parcels, to ſay nothing of paſſengers themſelves, are now regularly conveyed to, and from the metropolis, extending to ſuch remote diſtances, is a moſt extraordinary convenience, in numberleſs inſtances, to the community at large.——In this reſpect we ſtand enviable and unrivalled among all the kingdoms of the earth; and our acknowledgments are proportionably to be made, for ſuch convenience, to Mr. Palmer, againſt whoſe plan, intereſted malice, arranged every falſhood, or exaggeration they could equip, for the purpoſe of deſtroying it; ſtrugling to prepoſſeſs all thoſe who might be benefited thereby.—Singular, and occaſional inſtances of aſtoniſhing celerity, are more frequently found in our own annals, than thoſe of any other country.

MEMORABLE is that of Cardinal Wolſey, who in very little more than three clear days*, delivered his-

* "Cardinal Wolſey, having received his diſpatches on a Sunday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he ſet forward from Richmond, and ſoon came to London, where he found a barge ready to carry him to Graveſend. In leſs than three hours he arrived there; immediately took poſt horſes, and reached Dover the next morning: The paſſage boat being juſt going off for Calais, he was ſo lucky as to get to that place before noon. From thence he proceeded with ſuch expedition, that he got into the Imperial Court, on Monday evening. The Emperor having notice that a Miniſter attended, who was charged with a commiſſion from the King of England, inſtantly gave him audience; to whom Wolſey opened his credentials; and having delivered them in form, prayed that his return to his Sovereign might be expedited; to which requeſt Maximillian

his embaſſy, and brought an anſwer from the Emperor Maximillian, before Henry VIII. ſuppoſed he had taken his departure.

SIR Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, rode 300 miles in leſs than 3 days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, with the news of Queen Elizabeth's death, to James I.—The ſtate of the roads in thoſe times, and the imperfect regulation of poſts, and poſt-horſes, make this appear, as it really was, a moſt ſurprizing exertion and atchievement.

THE Stilton Hero, as he was uſually termed, and others ſince him, who, for conſiderable wagers, have rode with extraordinary expedition

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millian was ſo favourable, that the ſame night he received his anſwer, wherein, every thing he had propoſed on the part of his maſter, was agreed to. Upon this, early on Wedneſday morning, he took poſt for Calais, where he came at the opening of the gates, and found the paſſage boat ready to put to ſea. He embarked therein, and in a ſhort time landed at Dover. Poſt-horſes being there ready for him, he got ſafe that night to Richmond, where he repoſed himſelf after ſo fatiguing a journey. On Thurſday morning, he attended at Court, and as ſoon as he ſaw his Majeſty, he threw himſelf at his feet. The King not expecting to ſee him there; and ſuppoſing he had delayed his ſetting out, gave him a ſevere rebuke; on which, to Henry's great ſurprize, he addreſſed him in the following words:——If it may pleaſe your Highneſs, I have already been with the Emperor, and diſpatched your Grace's affairs, I truſt, to your Grace's contentment; and then preſented his letters of credence." Vide Grove's life of Cardinal Wolſey.

N. B. The place where the Emperor's Court was then held, is not mentioned by either Grove, or Fiddis; both writers of the Cardinal's life; but it is believed to have been Bruſſels.

a great number of miles, may ſcarce be ranked with men, who from the urgency of real buſineſs, made ſuch almoſt incredible exertions; among which laſt, one Calvert, of Dover, but little known, is particularly memorable. He, on the 17th of July, 1720, went from Southwark to Calais, and back again on the ſame day. He ſet out at 3 o'clock in the morning, and returned about 8 in the evening, in good health and ſpirits. The diſtance is upwards of one hundred and eighty miles, forty-two of which, at two different paſſages, by ſea.

THESE kind of efforts will now be, in general, ſuperfluous, ſince the regular conveyance of intelligence, to places conſiderably diſtant, is ſo very expeditious.

THE Poſt, comes in every day about 8 in the morning, and goes out exactly at 2 in the afternoon; ſo that a letter written from Scarbrough at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, may be anſwered from London, and that anſwer received here, by Wedneſday morning's poſt at eight.

Carriages to and from Scarbrough.

TO York, and back hither, there are Diligences every day in the week, during the ſeaſon, which go alternately, from Mr. Stephen's, the new inn; Mrs. Temple's; Mrs. Yeoman's; Mr. Croaſdale's; Mr. Marflet's; and Mr. Wilſon's. Fare eleven ſhillings each perſon.

A LIGHT Coach alſo runs from Mrs. Yeoman's, the George inn; and Mr. Marflet's, the Blue-bell inn, Scarbrough, every day, Sundays excepted; ſets out at ſeven in the morning, and arrives at the Golden Lion, Thurſday-market, about three in the afternoon. Fare 10s. 6d. to York. Goes the ſame night to Leeds, where it arrives at the Roſe-and-Crown, about ſeven o'clock. Fare 6s. from York toLeeds. Returns and arrives at the above inns near the ſame time. A diligence ſets out every day, Sundays excepted, at eight o'clock in the morning, from ſome one of the undermentioned houſes, the New Inn, the Bull, Blackſmith's Arms, or Old Globe, and arrives at York about five the ſame evening. Fare 11 ſhillings.

ALSO a Diligence goes to Hull three times a week, Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday, from the New Inn; and on Monday and Friday, from the Black Bull and Talbot. Sets out at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the Croſs-Keys, Hull, about eight in the evening. Fare 11s. 9d.

UPON this head, we cannot help expreſſing our hope and wiſh, that the whole regulation of the Diligences, may be ſo entirely altered and improved, as to time of arrival, cleanlineſs, and expedition, that they be no longer cenſurable—we truſt, the proprietors will improve by our admonition, and convince the public that they DO, by every requiſite attention, during this and other enſuing ſeaſons.

Carriers to and from Scarbrough.

To YORK. Richard Jefferſon, Tanner-ſtreet; Tueſday and Thurſday, about 12 o'clock; returns Thurſdays and Sundays about 10 o'clock.—George Burniſton, Merchant-row; ſame days and time.—Robert Rawling, at the George Inn, goes out Tueſday and Friday; returns Monday and Thurſday.

HULL. George Burniſton, and John Gardiner, go out every Monday at 12 o'clock, from the end of the Apple-market; return on Wedneſday about 5 in the afternoon.

BRIDLINGTON. Walter Owſton, goes out every Tueſday and Friday, from the Cabbage-Inn, Apple-market.

WHITBY. Pearſon, goes out every Friday, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from the George-Inn; and T. Walker, corner of Long-Room-ſtreet, Tueſdays, at 10 o'clock.

PICKERING. goes out every Thurſday, about 2 o'clock, from the George-Inn.

Obſervations on Common, and Sea Water.

WATER is the baſis of all liquors—not only ſpirits, but oils themſelves, owe their liquid ſtate to water. It is an ingredient in the compoſition

compoſition of all bodies, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral; excepting only precious ſtones, and ſome minerals. Water is diffuſed through the atmoſphere, even in the warmeſt, and dryeſt weather. Hence it is, that ſalts of an alcaline nature, grow moiſt when expoſed to the air, in the greateſt droughts; glaſs and metallic veſſels, however carefully dried, will collect watery drops, on being brought into a warm air, by condenſing the aqueous vapours, that imperceptibly float in it.

Water is more penetrative than any body, except fire. It is alſo difficult to confine; as making its way gradually through moſt ſubſtances.—Glaſs indeed, confines it abſolutely, but all metals will not.—It has been forced through the pores of gold; water is by ſome declared to be more fluid than air, as it will find its way through the pores of many ſubſtances, through which air cannot. But this is deemed fallacious, as bladders, and ſkins, which confine air, but do not water, have their finer paſſages opened and ſoaked through, by the moiſtening and diſſolving powers of water, which are not pervaded merely by a greater degree of fluidity.

Its entering into the compoſition of all vegetable and animal bodies, nay into that of moſt foſſils, and its ſmoothneſs, and lubricity alſo, renders it fit for the conveyance of the nouriſhing matter of all bodies; being ſo fluid, and paſſing

ſo readily, it does not clog any, even the fineſt paſſages; but on the contrary, uſually clears them. The quantity of air contained in water, renders it more or leſs lively, and agreeable to the palate, when firſt taken from its ſpring or ſource.

Persons under the neceſſity of drinking ſuch as is vapid, have often improved it much, by cauſing it to be poured quickly from one glaſs or pitcher, into another, for a conſiderable time, drinking it while ſtill ſparkling. Purity, ſimplicity, lightneſs, and ſoftneſs, are always ſigns of the goodneſs of water. The pureſt water is without ſmell, and taſteleſs; tranſparency is not always an infallible criterion to judge of the purity of water by, as it may be impregnated by many things that would not affect its clearneſs—and if we judge of water, by its weight, allowance muſt be made for the rarifaction and denſity of the included air, which varies, according to the ſeaſon and climate; not but the lighteſt waters, are generally beſt.

The ſubtle volatile ſpirit, which moſt authors ſpeak of, as found in mineral waters, and aſcribe their virtues to, ſeems to be air fix'd by vitriolic acid,—and when that be flown off, the water precipitates its metallic principles, not being able any longer to ſuſpend them. Hence it is obviouſly ſeen, why all mineral waters ſhould be drank at the fountain-head, or in a very ſmall ſpace of time after being drawn.

ANOTHER remark may be here applicable, that the vanity of art, is by nothing more clearly demonſtrable, than in its attempts to imitate nature, in the production of mineral waters. The reſpective matter contained in each water, is pretended to be exactly diſcovered by analyſation; and its proportion, alſo aſcertained. Many ingenious efforts have been therefore made, to combine the ſame, in other waters, for the utility of the diſtreſſed and infirm—and to impregnate ſuch waters with fixed air likewiſe, rendering them in nothing diſtinguiſhable, from the natural one ——except in their EFFECT!

ARGUMENT, and chymical reaſoning, has been often fallacious in aſcertaining the true cauſes WHY each mineral water has ſucceeded in particular complaints. The learned are often dupes to a favourite hypotheſis; but practice, and experience, may be ſafely depended on.

IT would be impoſſible on any known principle, to account for the extraordinary effects produced by a very ſmall proportion of certain minerals, in particular waters, on the diſeaſed.—Yet, when the evidence of our ſenſes is concerned in the deciſion, and we ſee ſuch a water as that of Scarbrough ſpaw, effecting ſuch wonderful cures—we have only gratefully to bow down before the Great Giver of ſuch good things; and when requiſite, moſt thankfully to apply them.

In its ſimpleſt ſtate, water is certainly the moſt univerſal drink in the world; as well as under proper limitations the moſt wholeſome. Large draughts at a time, ſhould in all climates be avoided, eſpecially by thoſe of tender conſtitutions.

As water is the only diluter, and the baſis of all fluids, it ſhould be more attended to, than it uſually is, for the common uſes of life; eſpecially by thoſe of infirm conſtitutions—or thoſe afflicted by, or recovering from any immediate illneſs,—eſpecially ſuch as afflict the bladder, or urinary paſſages.

The internal uſe of cold water, is not ſo much the cuſtom in colder climates, as in the more Southern latitudes—but yet if (where neceſſity requires) it were to be corrected with wine, brandy, or rum, in a very ſmall quantity, it would be more ſalutary for a diſſolvent of food, and to quench thirſt, than the malt liquors, commonly drank with meals, in England.

To drink it in large draughts, as it is ſometimes uſed, at going to bed, is a very bad cuſtom; for from the horizontal poſture of the body, at that time, a larger flow of blood will be made to the head, which may be of ill conſequence.—It is therefore expedient, to ſit up ſome time, after drinking copiouſly, of any liquor whatſoever.

Cold water, is by no means adviſable to perſons of a cold phlegmatic habit; but in general, where the ſtomach will properly bear it, no liquor is ſo wholſome for perſons in ſound health; thoſe who once adopt it, being rarely found to lay it aſide, as a matter of choice; but for the moſt part, from the intervention of ſuch diſorders, as may render it improper.

Water, obtained from the atmoſphere, is ſaid not to putrify, if collected with due precaution, and preſerved from any foreign taint. To obtain it whether in the form of rain, ſnow, or hail, it ſhould be collected in clean glaſs, or well glazed veſſels, in an open field, or at a diſtance from towns, houſes, conſiderable woods, or ſwamps; and at a time when the air is pure,—not when the rain or ſnow begins, but after a conſiderable quantity has fallen, that the lower air may be firſt waſhed from ſuch heterogeneous matter, as may have floated in it. The rains of March, are held to be the moſt pure.

Pond, well, river, and ſnow waters, are called ſimple waters; putrid waters, (of which kind are pond, and ſtagnant waters) are purified, and rendered more wholſome, by boiling, and adding ſome kind of acid, (to which may be joined a ſmall proportion of ſugar, and a little ſpirit, it being by ſome of the faculty, thought *ſalutary*, as well as *palatable*; Vide Dr. Huxham).

River water, boiled, is moſt proper for ſcrophulous, and all chronic and glandular diſeaſes.

Well water, is moſt generally objected to, as being often impregnated with mineral, and ſaline particles, which may be offenſive to the ſtomach, and inteſtines; and the deeper the well, the more the water is to be ſuſpected.

Snow water, when collected with care, and at a diſtance from any large city, on a dry and barren ſoil, appears to be the pureſt of all waters; and will keep longeſt from putrefaction, as being moſt free from heterogeneous particles.

Rain water, ſeems to have nothing very particular in it, except after thunder ſtorms, when it is manifeſtly acid.

River water, after boiling and pouring off the dregs, is preferred by the faculty, to all other both for medical, and dietetical uſes.—But is by no means ſo palatable, as freſh ſpring water.

The beſt ſpring water, and which is generally preferred by water drinkers, is that which runs through open, hilly, rocky, ſandy, or gravelly countries: Water which iſſues from black mould, in low and ſhady ground, is greatly inferior.

The cold bath, is by judicious experimental philoſophers, ſaid to affect the human frame, partly

partly by the ſudden ſhock to the nerves, from its coldneſs, and partly by the weight of the water, preſſing open, and ſqueezing the fibres, and thereby accelerating the motion, and increaſing the impetus of the blood. But beſides this, the water enters the body through the pores, in bathing, and may therefore be ſuppoſed to mix with the blood, diluting in ſome degree, that, as well as the other juices. Even the circumſtance of its cleaning the ſkin, is highly beneficial; and being well rubbed with a courſe towel, after bathing, aſſiſts in promoting that pleaſant glow, as well as a continuance of inſenſible perſpiration, ſo eſſential to health.

The exceſſive ſhock of regular cold baths, is too violent for the ſtrength of ſome, and too ſevere, to be in general taken for the wholſome pleaſure of others. Hence, ſea bathing, more mild, and in various caſes more ſalutary, is now much adopted in its ſtead. In complaints of the bladder, warm water baths are found of excellent uſe—as alſo in obſtinate conſtipation of the bowels, the warm bath, has often ſucceeded, when all the other moſt approved methods failed. Fomentations and warm baths being of the ſame nature, have proportionably ſimiliar effects.

The ingenious Dr. Gooch, of Norwich, remarked, that the ingredients boiled in fomentations, have but a ſmall ſhare in the virtues of ſuch applications, beyond the ſkin. The efficacy of the

the fomentations, ariſing from the relaxing and inſinuating quality of the hot water. Warm baths, relax and ſoften the fibres, and by means of the abſorbent veſſels, the water mixing with the fluids, attenuate and reſolve them.

The vapour of warm water, received into the mouth and throat, by means of a funnel, or pipe, ſometimes, of itſelf, gives great relief in quinſies, and inflammatory ſore throats—but with the addition of vinegar, the ſteam is of the utmoſt efficacy, in every ſpecies of common ſore-throats.

Sea water, is in itſelf naturally clear, and colourleſs as common water, though it exhibits ſometimes greeniſh, browniſh, or a caſt of blue, and other tints of colours, from either accidental admixtures, or agitations of the water by ſtorms—or elſe by different reflections of the ſun's rays.

The upper and ſuperficial parts of the water, are lighter, leſs ſaline, and more coloured, than the lower. Upon experiment, 12 oz. of the ſuperficial water, yielded 3 drams of ſalt. The ſame quantity taken from a conſiderable depth, afforded 15 grains more.

The taſte of ſea water, is not only ſaline, from the common ſalt, but bitter; it manifeſtly contains a bituminous matter, yet it is not conceived that the bitterneſs is owing ſolely to that ingredient. Various methods have been contrived to freſhen

freſhen ſea water; and make it fit to drink, but diſtillation ſeems to anſwer the beſt. However, no practicable method has yet been deviſed, for rendering it generally uſeful to navigators. It is worth remarking, that mariners, exceedingly diſtreſſed, and without water, have kept themſelves long alive, by dipping their cloaths often in ſea water, which, filtered by the pores of the ſkin, anſwered in great meaſure, the end of freſh water drank.—One, among many other inſtances, was that of the ſad remains, of the Centaur ſhip's company, who uſed this method, with great ſucceſs, by the direction of Captain Inglefield, who providentially recollected it; without which they muſt all have periſhed by thirſt, and its conſequent fever.

STORY OF *SECCHI.*

"IN the reign of Elizabeth, Queen of England, while Sixtus V. was Pope, a report was ſpread in Rome, that Sir Francis Drake had taken and plundered, the city of San Domingo, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, where he had amaſſed a prodigious booty. This news was conveyed by a ſpecial, and particular letter, to Signor Paul Maria Secchi, a rich merchant of great weight in Rome, who had concerns in thoſe parts. This merchant uſually employed one Sampſon Ceneda, a Jew, as his broker; whom, upon this occaſion, he ſent for, to communicate the intelligence.

"THE

" The Jew, whoſe intereſt it was that the news ſhould not be credited, began to reaſon againſt the probability of its having happened; and whether he wrought himſelf up to ſuch a pitch, as really to diſbelieve it; or that he at any rate was determined in ſupporting his opinion to the utmoſt, ſuffice it to ſay, in the heat of diſcourſe, he made uſe of theſe remarkable words, 'I will lay a pound of my own fleſh that this matter is *falſe*,'—a ſtrange, but not altogether uncommon kind of wager; ſince one often hears it ſaid, I'll lay my head, I'd lay this hand; and Secchi, who was rather haſty, but withall a humouriſt, ſharply took him up, and replied,—'I'll lay a thouſand crowns *againſt* your pound of fleſh, that it is *true*.'

" The Jew, obſtinate in his opinion, and raſh in his manner of ſupporting it, inſtantly held forth his hand, exclaiming done; let it be committed to writing, and executed as a bond of agreement.

" Secchi, thoroughly whimſical, affected to take him at his word; and without more delay, in the preſence of two witneſſes, drew up a writing, ſignifying,——'If it ſhall prove falſe, that the city of San Domingo, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, was taken by Drake at ſuch a time, Signior Paul Maria Secchi ſhall be obliged to pay the Jew, Sampſon Ceneda, a thouſand crowns of good and lawful money; but, on the contrary, it proving true, the ſaid Secchi ſhall be

permitted

permitted, with his own hand, and a well-ſharpened knife, to cut off, from any part of the Jew's body he ſhall think proper, one pound of fleſh!' This contract was ſubſcribed by each of the parties, and a duplicate was alſo made thereof; both of which were authenticated by two witneſſes, the one a Chriſtian, the other a Jew, who were merchants of ſome account.

"As ill luck would have it for the Jew, in leſs than three months, the whole of the news was fully confirmed. In ſad tribulation, having moreover learned, that Secchi had ſworn bitterly he would moſt certainly cut off the ſaid pound of fleſh; and that he meant to ſelect a certain part, which the poor Jew could not poſſibly think of looſing! Ceneda waited on the merchant, and proffered to pay a thouſand crowns, as an equivalent with the value of his ſtake. Secchi proteſted with great vehemence, that he had ſworn Ceneda ſhould ſatisfy the full penalty of the wager. Whereupon the unhappy Hebrew made his immediate application to the Governor of Rome, with a view of obliging Secchi to accept the equivalent, of a thouſand crowns.

"The Governor, well knowing how exactly it ſuited the humour of Pope Sixtus, to determine, and paſs ſentence in affairs of ſuch a nature, laid the buſineſs before his Holineſs, who, having ordered the parties before him, and read their contract of agreement, reſpecting the wager, made

made ample enquiries, and thereupon addreſſed himſelf to the parties;——'When wagers are laid, they are to be fulfilled. We determine that yours ſhall be exactly complied with:—Take you, therefore, your ſharp knife, and, in our preſence, cut off a pound of the Jew's fleſh, from whatever part of his body you pleaſe: but take good care how you cut; for if you cut off a ſingle drachm more or leſs, you ſhall infallibly be hanged. Let the knife be prepared, and a pair of balances, ready to finiſh the buſineſs on the ſpot.'

"At hearing this ſentence, poor Secchi began to tremble from head to foot, as if ſeized by the moſt violent ague; proſtrating himſelf at the Pope's feet, he kiſſed the earth, in token of exceſſive humiliation; and, with a bitter flood of tears, ſignified how very far ſuch an execution had ever been from his thoughts. But what do you mean then to do, ſaid his Holineſs? Secchi, ſtill in tears, replied, I am ſatisfied, Holy Father: I only aſk benediction of your Holineſs, and that the agreement may be torn to pieces, and cancelled. And what ſay you, ſaid the Pope, turning to the Jew: Are you alſo ſatisfied?—Moſt entirely, Holy Father, replied Ceneda; rejoiced at obtaining a ſentence ſo exceedingly favourable. Whatever either of you, or both may be, ſaid Sixtus, *we* are not ſatisfied; neither is our Governor, the head of our judicature. By what law do you think yourſelves authoriſed to make wagers of ſuch a nature? As ſubjects of any Prince,

Prince, no man breathing, is entitled to more than the free uſe of his body, life, or limbs. They have no power to alienate, or diſpoſe of either, without the expreſs conſent of their ſovereign.

"THE offenders were thereupon conveyed to priſon, and the Governor ordered to make a moſt rigorous example of them, in order to deter others, and to put a ſtop to ſuch ſort of proceedings.

"THE Governor accordingly propoſed, that they ſhould *each* be ſentenced to the fine of a thouſand crowns. Sixtus exclaimed, and is that all? Shall it then be permitted, that any man may diſpoſe of his life when he pleaſes? Had not the Jew, who agrees to this horrid wager, by a writing under his own hand, expoſed his life to certain deſtruction? Is this any thing, in fact, leſs than ſelf-murder; and is not Secchi a downright *wilful* murderer, in deliberately concerting, agreeing to, and ultimately inſiſting on ſuch terms, as the cutting off a pound of the Jew's fleſh? Can you have any doubt, whether the cutting off a pound of human fleſh, would not have been fatal; and particularly, conſidering *where* Secchi meant to have cut?—Here are two abſolute intentional murderers; and ſhall they be chaſtiſed in our pontificate, ſimply by a fine? The Governor argued Secchi's ſolemn declaration, viz. that he had not the leaſt thoughts of

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ſo inhuman a proceeding, but only intended to plague and alarm the Jew;—and the Jew's proteſting he made ſuch a wager, upon the ſtrongeſt perſuaſions that it was impoſſible the news could be true.——Sixtus continued inexorable: Let them, ſaid he, be both conveyed to the gallows, and there ſentenced to die: It will afterwards remain with us, what ſteps may be proper to be taken. In fine, both the wagerers were condemned to looſe their heads. The ſentence aſtoniſhed and alarmed the whole city. Secchi was a man of honourable family, and had many opulent perſons for his relations. The Jew alſo was one of the firſt order in his Synagogue. Both their families and friends, made every poſſible intereſt with Cardinal Montalto, the Pope's nephew, at leaſt, that their lives might be ſpared.

"Sixtus, not intending from the firſt, that they ſhould be put to death, but to alarm others by his manner of treating theſe offenders, ſuffered himſelf at length to be perſuaded to change their puniſhment, from a capital one, for that of the gallies. And even this, he conſented ſhould be optional, provided they ſubmitted to the fine of 2000 crowns each, which was to be given to the hoſpital *di Ponte Siſto.*"

FINIS.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM